

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 827.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5.
STAMPED. 6.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SEPTEMBER 10.

GREAT CONCERT and CHORAL COMPETITION of TONIC SOL-FA CLASSES in Town and County.

MOZART'S TWELFTH SERVICE will be performed on the GREAT ORCHESTRA by about 1,400 Voices, accompanied by the Crystal Palace Band.

The COMPETITION will precede it in the CONCERT-ROOM. After the Competition there will be Singing by One or Two of the Prize Choirs of last year.

CONDUCTOR—Mr. LONGBOTTOM.

MANAGER—Mr. CURWEN.

Admission, 1s.

OPENING of WHITFIELD CHAPEL, LONG ACRE, by the "London Congregational Association."

The above Chapel will be OPENED by the following SERVICES:—On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, the Rev. A. RALMIGH, of Hare-court, Canonbury, will preach at Seven o'clock.

On SABBATH, Sept. 8, the Rev. J. S. PEARSALL, of Eccles Chapel, Finsbury, will preach in the Morning at Eleven o'clock; and Rev. J. GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, in the Afternoon, at Three o'clock; and the Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, of Claremont Chapel, in the Evening, at half-past Six o'clock.

COLLECTIONS will be made at the doors after each of the Services.

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500L.

DONATIONS already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees have about 500L, as the sum required to be raised.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the following Trustees:—Mr. W. Foster, 549, Oxford-street; Mr. W. G. Fuller, 2, Bucksbury, and Whickham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Falkin, 21, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Imman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 2, Fenchurch-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. S. K. Wilson, Secretary, 3, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. H. Braine, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1848.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury ..	2 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock ..	1 1 0
Lady Chas. Wellcome ..	10 10 0	Miss Woodward ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend ..	11 0 0	Mr. Churchward ..	1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild ..	2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney, Esq. ..	1 1 0
Hon. Miss Walgrave ..	1 1 0	J. E. C. .. ann. sub. ..	1 1 0
R. Downs, Esq. ..	10 10 0	J. F. C. .. don. ..	2 0 0
Lady D. Copley ..	1 1 0	W. G. Habershon, Esq. ..	1 1 0
Mrs. R. Howard ..	10 10 0	Mr. S. Wilde ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Strahan ..	30 0 0		

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 108, Borough-road, S.

THE REV. E. CORNWALL (D. V.) PREACH in JOHN-STREET CHAPEL, BARDFORD-ROW (the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.) on SUNDAYS the 8th and 15th September.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. J. Sudgen, at the Office of the Association, 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

A MINISTER of the GOSPEL, not in present need, would be glad to labour in connection with a healthy infant cause.

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Apply, with particulars, to Messrs. Mayhew and Co., Market Harborough.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION-DEALERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, about seven, a SITUATION in the above. Has a knowledge of the Provision Trade; also a knowledge of First-class references from last and previous employers.

Address, A. B. C., 10, High Holbourn, S.W.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—YOUTH, aged Sixteen, wish to learn the rudiments of the business. Full particulars must be given.

Address to A. B., Blue-book Office, Prince's-square.

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Apply to Alfred Adderley, Silk Market.

CHEMIST'S APPRENTICE.—Pharmaceutical Chemist, 41, Clerkenwell, has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE, as one of the family. Term, three years.

Reference is kindly permitted to the City-road Congregational Chapel.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—At Michaelmas next, in a Young- and Day School, a JUNIOR TEACHER required. Age not under eighteen years. Salary, £100 per annum. Testimonials will be required.

Address, C. G., Mr. Barnicott's, Bookshop, 10, Tanton, Somersetshire.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE.—Two Ladies, residing in the most pleasant part of the outskirts of Brighton, are wishing to RECEIVE ONE or TWO LADIES, or LADY and CHILD as BOARDERS in the family.

Application, stating requirements, may be made to Z. Y. X., Post-office, Cliftonville, Brighton.

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For particulars apply to T. Goold, Esq., 12, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C.

M. R. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 36, Aldergate-street, near the General Post-office. Bed, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 8d.; Dinner, 1s. The situation is quite central and airy. Arrangements by the week for respectable Young Men.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20s. per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., REEVES a limited number of PUPILS for instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, and preparation for the universities and the civil and military services. The New Term begins September 18, 1861. St. James's-lodge, Uxbridge, common, S.

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ALTHOUGH Baking Powders are as necessary as baking, there are few Baking Powders which are really worth using. HARPER TWELVETREES having recently devoted considerable time and research, and having spared no expense in securing the assistance of some of the most eminent Professors of Chemistry in Europe for improving and perfecting his Baking and Pastry Powder, is enabled confidently to recommend it as the strongest, purest, and best that can be purchased. The excellence and superiority of HARPER TWELVETREES' improved BAKING and PASTRY POWDER are unrivalled, whilst its valuable and economical properties for readily producing wholesome and really digestible Bread without yeast exceed all belief. HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully courts every inquiry and solicits every test as to the value of these statements, assured that a single trial of his improved article will fully corroborate them. Try it also for Pastry, Plum-cakes, Pies, Crusts, Biscuits, Tea-cakes, Buns, Pancakes, Light Puddings, Suet and Batter Puddings. Sold in canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and packets of 1d. and 2d. each, by Grocers, Druggists, and Cornchandlers, Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., and wholesale by all the London wholesale houses.

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HOOPER'S highly concentrated LIQUID ANNATTO for Colouring Cheese and butter produces a beautiful Golden Tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole Dairy of Cheese or Butter alike. It is an article of considerable repute amongst the largest and most experienced Farmers of the Grazing Districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Germany, and is made from the Original Recipe of the late G. Darby (the Grandfather of Messrs. W. and J. Hooper), who was the first person that ever made it.—The genuine is now manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C., who possesses the Original Recipe in Old Mr. Darby's handwriting.—Sold in Bottles at 1d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., &c., by all Grocers and Druggists in the Cheesemaking and Buttermaking Districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

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CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—New Theory. (Medicines superseded).

Nervous Debility and its train of evils, such as Self-distrust, Timidity, Pimples on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Thoughts of Suicide, Depression, and entire Prostration of the System, &c., immediately checked and speedily cured by the NEWLY-DISCOVERED PATENT APPLIANCE. Advice and instructions post free on receipt of Two Stamps, by Dr. Watson U.S., F.R.A.S., President of the Medical Reform Society of Great Britain, No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-squares, London.

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WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

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Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

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Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

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HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles, 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural Brown or Black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stopped bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and H. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diognemar, Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* * * The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

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This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

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A Good French Silk Hat for 8s. 6d., warranted to wear well.

Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant). £1. 6d.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8s. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18s. per dozen. Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 6s. per dozen. "Railway" carriage paid upon £1 worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitions') respecting your wine.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. Ryan."

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir.—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alighted to your wine.—I am, &c., to "C. L. Ryan."

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
The Liberal Party and Religious Liberty....	701
Ecclesiastical Reform in Italy.....	701
Black St. Bartholomew's 702	
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:	
Irish Evangelical Society	703
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Proposed Revision of the Liturgy.....	704
The Irish Poor-law Commission	704
Mrs. Beecher Stowe on the American War ..	704
Foreign and Colonial	704
Postscript	709
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary	710
The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy 710	
More Troops to Canada 711	
The Railway Slaughters 711	

The Frightful Accident on the London and Brighton Railway 712

Another Fearful Railway Accident

713

Installation of Lord Palmerston as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports

714

Oxford Local Examinations

714

International Exhibition of 1862

715

Another Great Fire

715

The Weather and the Harvest

715

General McClellan

716

Austrian Despotism towards Hungary

716

A Southern View of the Battle of Bull's Run

716

Court, Official, and Personal News

716

Law and Police

717

Literature

718

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

ONE effect which the last Session of Parliament should tend to, and will, we hope, produce upon members of the Liberal party, is calm and discriminating reflection upon the causes of their present weakness. Liberalism is essentially aggressive—when it ceases to advance, it ceases to be. Its "mission"—if we may use so hackneyed a term—is to seize upon the ideas which intelligent opinion has stamped as reasonable, and to labour honestly in reducing them to facts. If true to its own instincts, its horizon of reform will be always extending in proportion to the actual progress which it makes. To believe that it has got to the end of its course is to become Conservative.

The Liberal party, except under the pressure of strong excitement, has always been, and, in the nature of things must be, composed of men among whom considerable differences of opinion obtain, and its wisdom consists in so adjusting those differences as to render possible harmonious action. Hence, the vital necessity to it of a principle powerful enough to hold together its various sections. It may be found impracticable, at any given moment, for all the shades of Liberalism to agree upon the precise points upon which they will move, or upon the precise road along which they will move towards them—but unless they can agree as to the general direction of their movements, they might just as well stand still. It seems to us that the Liberalism of the present day is not decided even upon the direction in which it will advance—and, for want of such decision is losing its hold upon the public mind.

No party can live long upon its reputation, however splendid it may be—no party in this country can thrive for more than a very limited period upon its foreign policy, even although that policy may express the thoughts and sympathies of the whole people. Finally, no party can permanently hold together, which resolutely excludes from its *programme* of effort and action, matters which engross the interest of any considerable proportion of its members. The Whigs of the Grey and Russell school have done good service in their day to the cause of Religious Liberty—and, according to their judgment, that field is now exhausted. Their notion of it went to this extent, but not an inch beyond—that political rights should be given to all the subjects of the British Crown, irrespectively of their religious opinions. The principle, even when thus limited, did quite as much for the Whigs as the Whigs did for it—for it operated, from first to last, as a bond of cohesion to the entire party. It was the centre of gravity to all the members of it. Differing from each other in many respects, they were united in this. Cold and impassable on many questions, they were always warm and enthusiastic on this. It constituted for them the *esprit de corps* without which there is little motive and no discipline. It was to the friends of progress an assimilating and harmonising influence,

just as "one touch of Nature makes the whole world kin."

It ought to have been obvious to the Liberal party, that when this limited view of Religious Liberty had worked out all its results, larger views of it would claim recognition. In a country like Great Britain, where the religious sentiment is so carefully cultivated and so fully developed, especially among the middle class, and where an Established Church places its members above the heads of powerful and active bodies of Dissenters, it was only to be expected that questions touching the relative ecclesiastical position of the privileged and unprivileged bodies would force themselves into notice, and claim for themselves a place in the *programme* of Liberalism. They have done so, but hitherto without recognition. Accordingly—and it is futile to dispute it—the Liberal party, as such, is just now a body without a soul. It has no high motive; it knows not which way to go. It is responsive to no law of effort. It clings to this man and to that to strengthen its tottering steps; and it follows him grumbly through every maze of inconsistency—or rather is driven by him, like Tony Lumpkin's mother, through byways and in darkness, only to find itself at last, like her, stuck fast in its own horse-pond. We wonder that it has never occurred to them that octogenarian leaders cannot live for ever; and when they retire or are taken away, what, we ask will, be the prospects, what the aim, of the Liberal party?

We are not about to reproach the whole body of Progressionists for declining to adopt the principle of the Liberation Society. But some approach to equality between that part of the community rejoicing in exclusive ecclesiastical privileges and that which is denied them, it *must* adopt before it will make further progress. For a long time to come, it will be as unnecessary as it would be distasteful to them, to accept as an article of their political creed the fundamental position maintained by the majority of Dissenters—but they might endorse, at least, a large class of demands which, while they would leave the National Church in full vigour, would tend greatly to diminish the every-day friction to which its anomalies expose large classes of thoughtful, earnest, and deserving subjects. It may be a question of high policy whether a particular form of Christian faith and discipline, and the ministrations of its rites and offices, ought to be maintained from national resources—but it ought not, at this time of day, be any question with the Liberal party, whether, while holding fast by that arrangement, they should not remove as speedily as possible all those invidious distinctions between subject and subject which, indefensible as they are in themselves, are utterly unnecessary to such an arrangement. The Dissenters constitute the vitality of the Liberal party—and although they may submit to have their principles pushed aside as too far in advance of existing public opinion, they have a right to demand that they shall not be exposed to all manner of mortifications in order to glorify the State-supported clergy.

Not a single request has hitherto been made of the Legislature by the Liberation Society, which might not have received the consistent support of Liberal Establishmentarians. The abolition of Church-rates—eligibility to trusteeship of educational institutions founded upon no explicitly sectarian basis—the right of burial in parochial churchyards with such religious ministrations as they may prefer—the termination of the Bible-printing monopoly—release from the obligation of abjuring hostility to the Church as a qualification for entering upon municipal office—these and other demands to remove badges of inferiority and degradation now persistently inflicted upon us, however unwelcome they may be to the intolerant exclusiveness of the State clergy, are quite compatible with the maintenance or even the vigour of the Church Establishment. They are merely refuted for the purpose of fixing the social position of Dissenters

as low as possible. The disabilities belong to a policy of sectarian jealousy and spite, far more than to one of national wisdom. They grate harshly upon the feelings without in the slightest degree serving religion. They are real grievances, for they are barbed arrows aimed at our self-respect. We ask, and we are reasonable in asking, to be freed from all such petty but galling distinctions—but the Liberal party, as such, has given no heed to our requests. It shrugs its shoulders, fights shy, and when urgently pressed for an answer, launches out in angry denunciations of the Liberation Society.

Now, it seems to us high time that a thorough understanding on these matters should be arrived at. We have hitherto been faithful to the political body with which we have acted—and none can accuse us of habitual impatience. But we think we are entitled to know whether Liberalism means to move any further in the direction of Religious Liberty, and, if so, how far. We cannot promise it an *immediate* infusion of new life as the reward of acceding to the moderate demands of Dissenters—it has become too torpid for that—but of this we are certain, that the Liberal party cannot long hold together if they contemptuously exclude from their *programme* the ecclesiastical questions which may be safely settled, and in the settlement of which the bulk of Liberals take the deepest interest. They will die of stagnation. But political progress will not necessarily die with them. A new party will gradually be constituted on wider and more generous principles—and, after a time of trial, there will remain nothing between it and honest Conservatism. The tendency is already in this direction. Liberalism, as it now exists, is dying out—becoming putrescent. Nothing can stay its downward progress but a broader and heartier interpretation of, and adhesion to, the principles of Religious Liberty.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM IN ITALY.

The Neapolitan correspondent of the *Times* gives some details of a clerical association which has expanded to considerable dimensions in Southern Italy, and has thrown out its branches north, south, east, and west. It styles itself the Liberal Clerical Association of Southern Italy, and assumes rather a political than a religious character, its principal objects being to assist in forming a united Italy, and in providing for those priests who have been suspended, or who have in any other way suffered from their superiors.

The ultimate object of the association is, however, Church Reform in matters of discipline, for the dogmas of the Church it is not intended to touch. The bishops, they maintain, should be chosen by universal suffrage, as they do not believe that the Holy Spirit can be sent in a portmanteau by the hands of the Pope's messengers. The authority of the first General Councils is admitted by the association, which wants to democratize the Church; and its success up to the present moment seems equal to its efforts. The means by which it endeavours to carry out its programme are the press, (and it has already established one journal in Naples, entitled the *Colonna del Fuoco*,) books, and preaching in prisons and hospitals, and everywhere where an opportunity presents itself. A room, too, is to be opened for instruction in the principles of the association. Many branch societies are being formed in Southern Italy; for, notwithstanding the Stygian darkness in which this province is involved, there are, perhaps, more liberal clergy here, Naples itself excepted, than in any other part of Italy: perhaps it is that the very excesses of the Church have opened their eyes. In the Basilicas and the Calabrias the clergy are highly liberal, and I was informed by one of the founders of the association, that 48 priests fought for the national cause under the walls of Capua. However this may be, two months have elapsed since I heard it from the officers of the society, that 554 priests were already enrolled, 30 of whom were Neapolitan clergy, and many others were ready to do so, but for fear of suspension. "There are now," he said, "200 young priests in the capital who, but for such an apprehension, would join us directly. The celibacy of the clergy we shall attack later." And if they succeed in procuring the abolition of it they will only confirm what has been generally and practically abolished already. These, then, are the objects of the association, which is extending beyond the province; and at the time I received the last report it had already opened a communication with, or established similar associations in, Florence, Pisa, Milan, Modena, Bologna, and other cities. I understand, however, that these affiliated societies are not founded on so wide a basis as that of

Naples, for the members admit the authority of provincial and general councils without reserve. In Modena, Genoa, and Milan the associations have their journals to represent their sentiments. It is remarkable that, taking them altogether, the clergy of the South, if more corrupt, are more liberal than those of the North. I shall not go into the philosophy of the question, but it is obvious enough to observe that when there is a general looseness of morals there must be a corresponding amount of laxity in the mind, and that the old "stand points" must be broken up. I cannot say that as yet the local government gives the association any decided and open support, but it looks favourably upon it, says "Work and wait," and holds out the promise of some churches to preach in. Besides this association, individual effort is doing much to enlighten the public mind on religious questions. Bound by no rules, they are rather the Iconoclasts of the day. Take Gavazzi for one, who will be here shortly, and who with his great hammer will shortly be knocking down, but will never build up. These men, of course, look coldly on the association, as formed of a number of self-seekers anxious only to enlarge the liberties of the inferior clergy, and liberate them from the trammels of their superiors. Whether they blow hot or cold it matters not; it is the fact of a movement that I look at. Stagnation is moral death, and I hail the appearance of even the slightest ripple. This is a long though necessary preamble to a letter, the main object of which is to apprise you that an address to the Pope from the "Clerical-Liberal Italian Orthodox Union" is now circulating for signatures through the province and the kingdom. A copy of it, with which I have been favoured, lies before me, and, though it is too long for translation, I may state that the principal point is the expression of a conviction that the temporal power of the Church should be abandoned in order to save its spiritual character.

A circular address to the public, and preceding the copy of the address to the Pope, is thus expressed:

The deplorable obstinacy of the superior clergy in basely abusing religion as a disgraceful pretext for their dark and patricidal intrigues has now reached to such a degree of effrontery as to impose upon us the hard necessity of passing resolutely from the ground of prudent reserve to the camp of the enemy, in order to save the integrity and the purity of the orthodox faith from the assaults, already too notorious, of so many hypocritical and wicked passions. Interpreters, therefore, of the patriotic and sincerely religious sentiments of that noble part of the Italian clergy who sigh for the reconciliation of the Church with national liberty, at the general meeting held in Naples on the 20th of July, we publicly and formally discussed and unanimously approved the presentation to the Roman Pontiff of the address.

All, therefore, of our brethren in grief and sympathies who desire the triumph of the true Catholics attached to the just cause of liberty and civil progress, are entreated to attach their names to this national act, and the more numerous the signatures the greater weight and authority it will have in the face of the civil world. For such a purpose we beg the honourable clerical liberal committees in Upper and Central Italy, our delegates in the Southern provinces, and all the liberal journals of the kingdom, to warmly recommend and receive from their subscribers the necessary signatures, and to send them off as quickly as possible to this office of the Presidency, which charges itself with the presentation of the Address to His Holiness. Strong, brethren, in our convictions, which assure us of the speedy victory of truth over error and prejudice, we are from the Alps to the extreme limit of Sicily, united and agreed. We will, Church of the Leos, of the Ambrosios, and the Agostinos, the Church that is restored to its ancient purity in the bosom of Italy, rise great, free, and one.

BLACK ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Our readers will probably not object this morning to a short secular homily on the Feast of St. Bartholomew. The lessons appointed for the day will be read in all cathedrals, and we presume it will not be distasteful to the officiating dignitaries if we, from a humbler platform consecrated to freedom, repeat before a larger audience those other lessons which history associates with the festival. We know but little of the saint himself. Tradition tells us that he died somewhere on the shores of the Caspian, crucified, flayed alive, or both; at all events, a victim to Pagan intolerance—an intolerance neither more blind nor more ferocious than that with which his own name was destined to be coupled in far-off Christian ages. Putting side by side two events which were fifteen centuries asunder, the martyrdom and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, we recognise the identity of human nature in its ignorance, its weakness, and its passions, under circumstances the most diverse, in the midst of different civilisations and opposite modes of faith. Nobody will venture to compare Christianity with Paganism; yet it is a fact that the disciples of both systems had recourse to the same weapons for the propagation and the maintenance of their opinions. We will not decide to which the palm of intolerance belongs. The Pagan flayed the Christian because he did not believe in Jupiter, while the Christian butchered his fellow-Christian, not because he did not believe in Christ, but because his faith was not exactly of the orthodox shade. The intenser convictions which Christianity inspires, its superior hold upon the conscience, its capacity for producing a more sincere and absorbing faith, must be taken into account when we would explain the dark problems suggested by centuries of persecution carried on under the *regis* of the Church. In this way, as the best things by abuse become the worst, Christianity, by an awful mis-reading of its sanctions, has left its kings and priests to perpetrate butcheries quite as bloody as any that disgraced the administration of a Roman proconsul. But it was not Christianity that did this, neither was it Paganism. The guilt is chargeable upon that devil of intolerance and ferocity which still has its lair in the obscurer corners of the human heart; which can ally itself to any creed; can adapt itself to every stage, so far reached, of civilisation; can animate indifferently councils, conclaves, presbyteries, pulpits, church meetings, and drawing-rooms, stepping from the chambers of the Inquisition into the hearts of bishops and elders, in the Court of Arches and the Houses of God.

As time rolled on Bartholomew became a milder saint, or rather the age did less injustice to his memory. We shall enter to-morrow upon the last year of the second century from the great ejection of godly ministers from the Church of England because they would not subscribe to the Book of Common Prayer. The Parliament of England exacted the sacrifice, and 2,000 clergymen rendered it in one day. They were only required to make a declaration, but rather than make it against their conscience they resigned their livings, and trusted for their daily bread to the Providence that feeds the raven. Their conduct is one of the noblest things in history, and it has been one of the most useful. It gave a vast accession to the strength of Puritanism, and supplied it with a respectable name. Nonconformity has since become a great political and intellectual fact, aiding largely in the spread of human freedom, fostering that noble spirit of independence which has remoulded our constitution and reformed the State. In denouncing the bigotry which ejected so many good men from the bosom of the Church, we disdain to overlook the equal bigotry which their own party had shown when triumphant a few years before, when every clergyman who would not subscribe to the "Covenant" was deprived of his benefice. Comparing these two instances, the palm of intolerance must, however, be assigned to the former. When the non-subscribing clergymen were ejected, they were allowed to retain a fifth of their income, but the Nonconforming ministers were deprived of every penny. And this was only the commencement of a bitter persecution. By the Conventicle Act the meeting of more than five persons for celebrating any religious service not according to the forms of the Prayer Book was proscribed under heavy penalties, and by the Five-Mile Act Nonconforming ministers were forbidden to come within five miles of any corporate town where they had previously officiated. As for the clergy of the Catholic Church, they were ordered out of the kingdom, on pain of death. The records of the older Nonconformist churches describe the singular shifts which were resorted to for the celebration of worship; how trusty deacons were posted as sentinels round the house; hymns were said and not sung; the preacher placed behind a partition near a window through which he could escape when the "sergeants" were coming, or over a trap-door through which he disappeared like the ghost in "Hamlet." If caught, they were sent to jail, like Bunyan, or the father of Dr. Watts of the "Busy Bee," whose statue has just been erected at Southampton. But these were miserable penalties after all, compared with the stalwart butcheries of the preceding century. The ejection of the Nonconformists attested a glorious advance. The world was moving on. Intelligence was spreading; charity was growing bolder; the reliance on the secular arm for the maintenance of truth was weakened by increasing misgivings. Heretics in former days would have been sent to the block, now they were only deprived of their bread; then they were forbidden to live, now they were only bidden to be silent.

We ask, therefore, that this day of St. Bartholomew should be celebrated in the minds of men by a few grateful thoughts, which perchance may rise to Heaven in richer melodies than the anthems which will be sung in so many stately cathedrals. We are not disposed to whine and howl over the degeneracy of the times. Bad as we are, we are immeasurably better than our forefathers in our appreciation of the rights of conscience and the claims of freedom. The reaction which the Tories of to-day are saluting with such loud peans will certainly stop a long way short of 1861. Our friends are miserable dabblers in their act. They have forgotten the genuine principles of Toryism. They do not even know what it means. If they want to see what they are feebly trying to become they must go back a couple of centuries. There they will see the ideal they blindly worship. The Merry Monarch, with his priests, prostitutes, and poets, may be accepted as the best incarnation of the principles at the shrine of which they bend. True, they are not like him; that is just because the times are better. But they resemble their Caroline predecessors in being the drag-chain on the wheels of social progress,—the moles and ovis of the age. They will appear as ridiculous to posterity as our ancestors appear to them. But while we are proudly grateful for the clearer apprehension of the principles of religious liberty which now prevail, let us not forget how much remains to be accomplished. The victory over intolerance is almost complete in the sphere of politics and law. No doubt many great and valuable reforms have still to be effected, but the principles on which the battle is to be fought are recognised, and the trophies will soon be won. That is a matter of absolute certainty, in spite of anti-church-rate disasters. It may not happen precisely as we wish, but it may happen in a way that shall be all the better for its non-agreement with our preconceived ideas. The struggle for religious liberty must now be carried into another sphere. Intolerance, driven out of our institutions, must be attacked in its strongholds within the heart.

THE NEW BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—We are able to confirm the report of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Provost of Queen's College, to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Baring to the see of Durham.—*Daily News*.

PROSECUTION OF ANOTHER OF THE ESSAYISTS.—The Rev. H. B. Wilson, we are informed on good authority (says the *Clerical Journal*), will soon be subjected to prosecution for his share in the "Essays and Reviews," not by the Bishop of Ely, but by other parties zealously interested in the faith and teaching of the Church.

RAILWAYS AND CHURCH GRANTS.—At the Midland Railway meeting last week, Mr. Bass, M.P., proposed a grant of money towards a church. This attempt, however, to foist the Establishment upon the company—a proposal at once unjust and illegal—met with a very proper reception, and was very quickly got rid of.

REFORM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—We have been favoured with a circular, which we are not at liberty to publish, issued by a clergyman of the Establishment, who is anxious that a committee of either House of Parliament should be appointed, to examine into and report upon the present state of the Esta-

blished Church, or into the operation of the Act of Uniformity. It is suggested that there must surely be grounds for such an inquiry, when, after a monopoly for three centuries of all the wealth and political power of the community, at least forty per cent. of the population are estranged from the Church of England, and associations for defending it are thought necessary to defend it from peril.—*Liberal*.

THE POLICE SABBATH.—On Thursday evening a numerously attended meeting of the city constables was held at the schoolroom, Milton-street, Chiswell-street, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Payne, judge of the Middlesex Sessions, at which a petition was unanimously approved of, claiming for the police of the city a relaxation of duty on Sunday. The petition, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, urges that on that day, and more especially during the hours of Divine service, the streets of London are very quiet, so that the presence of a large force in them is unnecessary. It further calls attention to the fact that by the work they have to perform on the Sabbath-day the city constables are prevented from fully attending to their moral and religious duties.

THE LATE SESSION AND THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The simple truth is, that recent victories of the Establishment have merely resulted in the gaining of time. If the upholders of the Establishment could point, not merely to a set of rejected bills, but to opponents disheartened and disorganized, they would have greater cause for boasting. But the ranks of the voluntaries are unbroken—their appliances increase rather than diminish—their purpose is as inflexible, and their hope as firm, as when they first committed themselves to their arduous enterprise. Next session, and the next, and the one after, will oblige the Church-Defence Associations—if they still exist—to work, and to spend money, just as they have done during the last two years. We know the stuff of which our army is made, and are curious to learn how far those from whom we differ possess the endurance and pertinacity which have enabled the friends of religious equality to realize almost all they have desired during the last fifty years.—*The Liberator*.

THE IRISH ROMANIST ORGAN AND THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The *Morning News*, almost rabid at the warm reception of the Queen in Ireland, devotes a wild and angry column and a half to the subject of the visit of her Majesty; and is "puzzled to comprehend the exhibition of enthusiasm" so universally manifested. The *suggestio falsi*, as well as the *suppressio veri*, are equally striking in the following passage of the leader:—"What has the Queen, or the series of Governments who have wielded the power of both countries since she has ascended the throne, done for us? Has Ireland been developed, has her commerce extended, has her industry been organised, have her populations been placed in the path of progress, is their numerical amount equal to that which they represented in 1838? Where, throughout its entire surface, can we discover a single symptom testifying to the benefits of British rule in the prosperity of the people? Nothing is clearer than that since the reign of Victoria commenced—inaugurating as it did a new era of riches and potency for England—that Ireland within that period has become poorer and more powerless than during any other on record."

PERSECUTION OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—M. Théodore Muret has published in the *Journal de Rouen* the following statement, showing the persecution to which Protestants are subjected in certain communes of the department of the Eure:—"It is now from ten to twelve years since nearly the entire population of St. Opportune and Fumechon embraced the Protestant faith. Nobody has a right to ask them what their motive was for so doing. It is certain that they proved their sincerity and constancy, not only by the length of time they adhered to their adopted faith, but, what is more decisive, by the pecuniary sacrifices they made for it. Notwithstanding their moderate means, they stopped at no sacrifice to build a Protestant church at Fumechon, and to erect a school-house at St. Opportune. As to the question of public order, that honest, laborious, and peaceable population did not give the slightest cause for complaint. The authorities nevertheless persist in refusing permission to open the church at Fumechon. The school at St. Opportune is likewise interdicted, though the Protestant worship is permitted in the locality where instruction is forbidden. Now, is not the school the natural and indispensable complement of the Church?" What makes the matter worse is, that the Protestants in the Eure are not liable to the objection made to the Protestants of Haute Vienne—that they do not belong to the Protestant Church officially recognised by the State. The Protestants of the Eure are subject to the Consistory of Rouen, and this Consistory has for years remonstrated against the persecution which the Protestants of Fumechon and St. Opportune have suffered.

A TRADE IN MASSES.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives another curious trial of a priest, Vidal, charged with embezzlement and fraud. He had been concerned in a fraud case with an *agent de change*, and was in consequence suspended from his functions. In this case he founded a savings-bank for the clergy, and spent a great portion of the money. He promised 5 per cent and a volume of one of his two religious reviews, 20f. and 15f. a year, for each 100f. The clergy thought it a good investment and were taken in. But the curious part of the case is the revelations about a great mass traffic which seems to be going on in conjunction with the book-sellers' trade. It seems a church in Paris which

originally belonged to a society became afterwards the property of the State, when on investigation it was found that the church was under the obligation of saying 40,000 masses, which had been paid for but never said. This gave rise to a new industry. Several booksellers' shops in Paris have become the middlemen between the priests who receive the orders for masses too numerous to be said by themselves and others who have no such orders. There are priests, for instance, who take orders for many thousands, for each of which they have to get one franc. The bookseller takes these masses off their hands, takes the money, and gives the priest a portion of it back in books; he then gives away these masses to other priests who have no such extensive orders, and pays them likewise in books, on which he gains 50 or more per cent. In this case the accused joined this trade to this other, and, in order to save his books, he falsified the returns of the masses said. He had taken 30,000 and had only performed 6,639. He put for one priest who said 60 360; for another who said 35 335, and so on. He was condemned to three years' imprisonment, 500f. fine, and five years' suspension.

MARRIAGES OF DISSENTERS.—We are glad to extract from the report of the Registrar-General for 1859, the following figures, showing the progress which has been made in the celebration of marriage rites otherwise than by the clergy of the Establishment:—

	1849.	1859.
Marriages in Churches of the Establishment	123,182	136,210
Marriages in other places	18,701	31,513

"According to this," says the *English Churchman*, regretfully, "it would appear that the increase in the marriages in the Church in the ten years is only in the proportion of 13,000 instead of 22,000, while Roman Catholic marriages and Registration unions are almost doubled, and those in Dissenting chapels are increased by nearly one-half." That we have reason to be satisfied at the change which is taking place in the matter is clear from the use which the same journal makes of the great preponderance of Establishment marriages which still exists. For, under the head of "some claims of the national Church to national support," it sets forth that "out of 335,446 persons married in 1859, the Church married 272,420, and Roman Catholic Priests and Protestant Dissenting Ministers only 40,550"—a mode of putting it which adroitly gets rid of the 22,476 persons who were not married, but entered into "registration unions." We hope that another decade will show that Dissenters have, to a still greater extent shown their respect for their own clergy, and their self-respect, by refraining from availing themselves of the services of the ministers of the Establishment, who afterwards throw the fact of their teeth.—*Liberator*.

RELIEF OF SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.—Like their magnificence is the sense of spiritual destitution the commissioners have shown. When they had given 10,000£ to build a palace for the bishopric of Ripon, upon its being represented that the new bishop wanted standing room for four carriages, instead of two, and "four additional stables to best stables," also that he had laid out 400£ beyond his allowance on paperhangings and 250£ upon a flower-garden, the 10,000£ were made nearly 15,000£, for here was destitution! Four stables too few, and only allowance of room for two carriages! Then for the Bishop of Lincoln (and, without intervention of a valuer, from the agent of the bishop, who had himself become owner of the estate) Risedholme was bought at a price that made the land pay less than 2 per cent, because the house was certified to be a fit and convenient residence. But 14,000£ were afterwards allowed by the commission for "repair" of this fit and convenient residence, which was, doubtless, destitute of many necessities. Stapleton-house having been bought as a second residence for the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and 12,000£ spent upon repaire and alterations—the whole property being bought without survey and valuation, because in their all-sufficiency the commissioners "were satisfied that the estate was worth the money that was paid for it,"—cost in all not a hundred less than 24,000£. Afterwards it was sold for 12,000£, because, said the commissioners—reliant still on their own self-sufficiency—"it appears to us that the said sum of 12,000£ is a fair and reasonable price for the said house, with the lands and premises attached." For the Bishop of Rochester Danbury-park was bought at 80£ or 90£ an acre, when similar estates adjacent to it had been bought at an average of little more than 50£ an acre. 8,000£ or 10,000£ too much—according to the vulgar computation of the lower race of men—was paid for that property. In common life nobody makes such a fool of himself, or gets so much taken in, as the pompous Sir Oracle, who bases all his business and all his arguments upon the sublime ground of an "it appears to me." Perhaps there may be a rule of the same sort governing the lives of some commissions. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have spent upon episcopal residences 170,000£, and "cannot withhold the expression of their deep regret that the limited amount of their present means must still leave untouched a considerable portion of that spiritual destitution, the removal of which was the main object of the Crown in issuing the original commission of inquiry, and of Parliament in confirming its recommendations."—*Dickens's All the Year Round*.

A Sunday London Halfpenny Newspaper has been commenced, and will issue four editions, [with the latest news.]

Religious Intelligence.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last a special meeting of the constituency of the Irish Evangelical Society was held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, to consider and determine on a project for a union of that institution with the Irish Congregational Home Mission. Mr. Eusebius Smith was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his confident hope and expectation that the proposed union would be attended with the most beneficial results to the cause of home evangelisation in Ireland.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, reported the proceedings of a conference held at Dublin, representative of the leading friends and supporters of both societies, with a view to promote an efficient, practical, and permanent union. From Mr. Smith's statement and other remarks by several ministers and gentlemen present, it appeared that the conference had originated with a meeting first held in London, called by a circular of invitation signed by Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Eusebius Smith, Mr. Thomas Coombs, &c., and that on both occasions there was an unanimous and strong desire expressed for the promotion of such a union as would unite the hearts and develop the moral and material resources of the churches both in England and Ireland. The conference in Dublin

lasted for two days, and, it appears, was a most influential gathering. It took place in Dr. Urwick's chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Eusebius Smith, and, besides representing the Congregational churches in Ireland, was attended by Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry Spicer, the late Mr. Thomas Plint, the Rev. George Smith, Rev. John Kelly, Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. A. M. Henderson, and Rev. J. H. Wilson, from England.

It was unanimously resolved to recommend to the constituents of the two societies to unite under the title of "The Irish Evangelical Society and Congregational Home Mission," for the evangelisation of Ireland. Various details were also agreed to and offered as likely to be effective in the hands of a practical committee, the principal of which were that the secretary in chief should reside in Dublin, that the treasurer and a provincial or local secretary should be appointed, to reside in London; that there should be a general committee of thirty members, half chosen in England and half in Ireland; that four meetings should be held in the year—two in England and two in Ireland—for legislative business; and that monthly committees should be appointed by the General Committee for administrative operations. It was also stated that the committees of the Irish Evangelical Society and Irish Congregational Home Mission had substantially approved of these recommendations, and that the present meeting was called that they might finally dispose of them.

Mr. JAMES TOWNLEY stated that, in the judgment of eminent counsel whose opinion had been taken, the title would be perfectly legal for the protection of all legacies left to one or other of the societies proposed to be united; and he read a document embodying the resolutions which would constitute the union, if approved by the constituents of both institutions.

After a good deal of earnest discussion, in which the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Alexander Raleigh, Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. George Smith, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. J. D. Williams, Rev. J. Corbin, Mr. Henry Spicer, and other brethren took part, resolutions were passed approving of the terms of union and expressive of thankfulness to God for the good that the society had been honoured to accomplish in days gone by.

It was stated that Mr. Coombs had agreed to become treasurer of the new institution; and, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, a very influential committee was nominated for England, comprising, among others, Messrs. Morley, Crosley, Eusebius Smith, Henry Spicer, Mr. Baines, M.P., Rev. J. Parsons, of York; Rev. E. Mellor, Rev. G. Smith, &c.

A sub-committee, consisting of the Rev. George Smith, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Mr. Eusebius Smith, and Mr. Coombs, was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the Sunday school in connexion with the Baptist chapel, Old Ford, Bow, was held on Wednesday, August 28, when the scholars, under the care of the teachers, walked in procession to Eversley House, Bromley, the residence of Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., in the grounds of which amusements of an attractive character had been liberally provided by that gentleman. The whole of the party and a number of well-known friends of Sunday schools were entertained at tea in a spacious marquee by Mr. Twelvetrees.

A WELCOME VISITOR.—On Sunday week, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, Secretary to the London Home Missionary Society, preached to his old church and congregation in Albion-street Chapel, from the Scripture, "Shine ye as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life." The neat and commodious chapel, which has just been cleaned and painted, was filled by a most attentive audience, and it must have been gratifying to Mr. Wilson to find that while the great work to which he has been called in London prospers, the mission which he has established here has become a permanent institution.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

POOLE, DORSET.—On Wednesday evening, August 28, services were held in connexion with the public recognition of the Rev. B. T. Vewall, B.A., late of Car-

diff, as pastor of the Church at Skinner-street Chapel. Tea was provided for nearly 300 persons, who, before adjourning to the chapel, listened to addresses from Rev. W. Knell, of Throop, and J. Cheney, of Portland. In the chapel the chair was taken by M. Kemp-Welch, Esq., and, after reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. J. Cheney, J. Lankester, Esq., the senior deacon, gave a statement respecting the history of the previous pastorates, and the steps which had led to the present meeting. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. F. Berkley, of Sherborne; R. T. Verrall, B.A.; J. Fox, B.A., of Dorchester; J. Keynes, of Wimborne; R. S. Ashton, B.A., of Weymouth; and J. Fletcher, of Christ Church. Letters explaining and regretting absence were read from Revs. U. B. Randall, M.A., N. Hurry, J. Thomson, J. O. Jackson, and J. Rogers. The meeting was closed by prayer, by Mr. C. O. Burnett, of New College, London.

PAINSBROOK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The friends of the British School in this town held a public meeting on the 27th ult., to obtain both funds and sympathy to aid them in their efforts to keep the school open notwithstanding the competition of the National School, and of the disadvantageous circumstances which the independent congregation is placed in, having been without a pastor for two years. After tea in the school-room, the company adjourned to the chapel—that in which Cornelius Winter preached, and where he lies buried. The Rev. Joseph Williams, of Rodbro Tabernacle, presided, and exhorted the people to hold their ground firmly and hopefully, in the hope that there would come to them a time of great prosperity. The Rev. J. Burrell, of Forest-green, a former pastor of the Church, expressed his delight that the people adhered to their determination to maintain a voluntarily supported school, and set forth reasons why the extension of education should not be included among the duties of the Government. Mr. Charles Higgs, of Upton St. Leonards, to show how ill-adapted is the Privy Council system to the educational wants of the country, mentioned a place where a dame school had lately been opened, to provide for the children for whom the elaborate teaching of the State-supported school was altogether unsuitable. Mr. Garvell Williams, of London, furnished information relative to the Report of the Royal Commission on Education, and the important facts brought out by their inquiries. He also adverted to the late published Minute, as showing that the originators of the Government system were themselves conscious that that system could not continue to exist without important modifications. All the speakers urged the necessity for liberality in sustaining the local school, as well as for the principles of educational voluntarism, and the proceedings were, throughout, of a kind to promote a thoughtful care for the welfare of the institution.

REDCAR, YORKSHIRE.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—A series of very important and interesting services in connexion with the Congregational Church, Redcar, have just been concluded. The Rev. D. Wainwright, late of Chorley, having become the pastor, recognition services were held on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, August 25, 26, 27. The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, preached to large congregations on the Sabbath, and on Monday evening a special religious service was held, the Rev. T. J. Kightley, of Stockton, delivering an instructive address on Congregational principles, and the Rev. G. W. Conder, the former pastor of the minister, giving an impressive and eloquent charge to the minister and people. On Tuesday evening a public tea-meeting was held. The Rev. J. C. Potter, of Whitby, presided at the public meeting, when the Revs. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, H. Kendall, of Darlington; T. J. Kightley, of Stockton; D. Purdon, of Guisborough; and F. Laune, of Loftus, took part as brother ministers in offering their friendly counsel and sympathy, whilst Messrs. T. Fitch, of Howden, and H. V. Martin, of Bristol, expressed, on the part of the visitors, their warm regard for the newly settled pastor, and their hope for his success. The chairman welcomed the rev. gentleman most heartily in the name of the North Riding Union, and having asserted the extreme desirability of such an important sea-bathing place as Redcar having a worthy representative of Congregationalism, expressed his entire satisfaction with the choice made, and should therefore now look forward to the increased prosperity of the interest. The newly-settled pastor responded by avowing his intention to uphold Evangelical Christianity and Scriptural Voluntarism, believing that he could not in his new sphere successfully proclaim the first without honestly abiding by the last. He should seek for Christian union, but not at the expense of Christian principle. The increasing importance of Redcar as a place of summer resort renders it necessary that on this account as well as on that of the residents, its religious accommodation and ministrations should be suitable and satisfactory. The friends of Congregationalism in the West Riding who especially have supported Redcar, will doubtless be glad to welcome the new pastor and encourage him in his labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DAUGHTER OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—The sorrowful news has reached Warrington of the death of Miss Gertrude Powys, while bathing near her father's palace, Isle of Man. It appears that the young lady, while bathing with her elder sister, went beyond her depth, and no aid being near she was drowned. The deceased was about fourteen years of age, and the youngest daughter but one of the late esteemed rector of Warrington. She will be buried at Warrington on Friday next.—*Warrington Guardian*.

Correspondence.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I perceive that letters are still appearing in the public prints debating the old subject of the Revision of the Liturgy. May I be allowed a corner in your paper to offer a few remarks on that *questio vexata*?

The advocates of a revision seem to me to be in the unfortunate position of a man who has every possible motive for wishing that a certain course should be taken, and every reason in the world to know that it is impossible to take it. Nothing is more certain than that the proposed revision is needed, but then nothing is more obvious than that it will never be done.

One would have thought that the state of parties within and without the Church of England was sufficiently bad already. For a National Church to include within its pale little more than one-third of the whole population is surely anomalous enough. But what can possibly be more inevitable than that a revision of the authoritative books of the Church would result in a further considerable secession from its ranks? Its principles are now defined in such a way that no less than three separate parties—each teaching a different religion—can accommodate its language to their respective views. These parties stand at as great a distance as they can from each other, but all claim to be sheltered under the same roof, and it is evident that any rearrangement of that covering, which, as it is, but just includes them all, will necessarily exclude two of the three. In other words the principles professed in the Church's standards of appeal may by a violent stretch of language, be made broad enough to embrace three parties of the most diverse opinions, but any resettlement of them by alterations of the Rubric must necessitate the exclusion of those two whose professions would be unrecognised in the new arrangement. The only chance which the Church of England has of maintaining its present numerical position is by leaving its professions as loosely defined as they now are, that is, having no distinctive principles at all. On the day when it knows its own constitution it will bid a long farewell to two members of its body. He must be a sanguine man indeed that could hope so to modify the Liturgy of the Church as to make it less exceptionable than it is now to the three religionists within its pale. Men may persuade themselves that they are right in seeing what they wish to find in language three centuries old, but modern expressions will bear too palpable a meaning to admit of more than a single interpretation, and the worst thing that can happen to the Church of England is to have such a statement of its principles as that it is perfectly sure that it knows what its own language means.

But, meanwhile, there are certain things the conscientious clergyman finds himself compelled to do or say in which he has to leave his convictions a long way behind. Among others, he has to thank God for removing from this state of hope to that of retribution many a one of whose future he would rather not think at all. He probably objects to use some parts of the Baptismal and Ordination Services, and that for the visitation of the sick. I think, Sir, we shall agree with him. To take part in all this is not merely objectionable—it is to be treacherous to truth, it is to be in league with error, it is to do that which must be subversive of all delicacy of feeling and uprightness of conduct. But, Sir, did it never strike this clergyman, whose conscience is being so uncomfortably pricked, that all this is precisely what his ecclesiastical friend and brother, the Puseyite, must say and do, if he says and does anything at all: that at least this part of the creed of the Church is based on the principles of his co-religionist, who was ordained by the laying on of the very same hands as those which inducted him, and who protests that all the principles of the Church are in perfect accord with these? Did it never occur to him, that before he asks that these unpleasantly Puseyite portions of the Prayer-book should be expunged, it remains for him to prove, if he can, that the ideas contained in them are the exception and not the rule,—the disfigurement on the face, and not the very life-blood of the system itself.

Truly, Sir, the spectacle which the Church of this country now presents is pitiable in the extreme. It embraces three distinct sects, all of them irreclaimably hostile to one another; devoting a large portion of their time and talent to mutual attack; only bound to one another by a common eagerness for patronage and property, and by a common disdain for the men who have been faithful enough to prefer poor and humble service to rich and proud prevarication. And when we hear doleful voices from their midst complaining of the discomfort which the fellowship they have chosen not unnaturally entails, we feel inclined to tell them that if they will continue to belong to that privileged triad, which, as a favoured institution, can only exist by an abnegation of all distinctive principles and by an unholly admission, on the part of its members, of doctrines in which they do not believe, then they must pay for this privilege the fearful price of stilling the voice of conscience, and of submitting to be bound in fetters from which they are ever longing to be free; but if truth and conscience seem, as to honourable men they must, of unspeakably more importance than either influence or wealth,—if religious freedom and pure doctrine are to be ranked with the wisdom in comparison with which “no mention shall be made of gold or of rubies,” then let them leave at once an institution in which they cannot stay without compromising truth and violating conscience, and in which they are obliged to tread on liberty and conviction as the stepping stones to power.

I am, Sir, with very sincere respect,

Your obedient servant,

Market Harborough.

W. M. C. N.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—A letter appeared in your last week's paper bearing the signature of “Philip H. Good, T. C. D.” Of its kind, it is a perfect curiosity, and the more so, as addressed to the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Your correspondent refers to a clause in the report of the Commission, which recommends “that for the future, whenever a child is brought to the workhouse, the religion of whose parents is unknown, he be brought up in the religion of those who bring him there.” This

clause, your correspondent says, “is most objectionable, and shows evident proof of being the handiwork of some skilful Jesuit.” Wherein the clause bears the *logical* proof of being the handiwork of a skilful Jesuit, the T. C. Dublin man fails to adduce. To me, in the case supposed, the clause is unexceptionable, unless indeed, as I suspect, P. H. Good would, in the case of children brought to the workhouse, the religion of whose parents is unknown, compel them all to be brought up as Protestants. He states, as a reason why Roman Catholics would bring such children, that in Dublin alone there are five Roman Catholics to every single Protestant. Of this, more anon. “Out of courtesy,” he observes, “we call Irish Roman Catholics; that is not a correct definition; Papists is the proper word, as is evidenced by the fact, that in travelling on the railway last year, in the county Wicklow, I was insulted and threatened with personal violence, because I happened to admire Garibaldi.” I criticise not the composition of the above, but *how*, simply declaring admiration of Garibaldi could prove the “fact” that his fellow-travellers were Papists, does not logically appear. Garibaldi knows something of the true principles of religious freedom, which would render him as distasteful to the Orangemen of Ireland as to the Papists. Now comes the climax. “In behalf, then, of *civil* and *religious* liberty—in behalf of the outraged feelings of our Protestant brethren in Ireland—let us, as Englishmen, as Protestants, and as Liberals, utter our protest against any Government playing into the hands of Irish Roman Catholics merely because they happen to be in the majority; then will our Protestant and Orange brethren take heart, &c.” A strange mixture is here—civil and religious liberty, and Orangeism hand in hand! Some persons have singular notions of civil and religious liberty, among whom ranks your correspondent of “T. C. D.”

Of the six millions forming the population of the sister isle, some 1,500,000 are Protestants, including all sects; the remaining 4,500,000 are Roman Catholics. Upon this majority, for the benefit and enriching of a fraction, a huge Protestant Establishment has been forced, compelling all to its support; an ecclesiastical establishment, by the rules of proportion, the richest in the Protestant world. This, Sir, is Ireland's monster grievance, the source of her heartburning,—that which baffles successive Governments, and compels them to successive concessions. To all our instincts of equity and justice such an Establishment does violence. It is bad enough this side the Channel, but in Ireland its enormities and injustice stare upon you in frightful proportions. Never, whilst such a system of legalised wrong continues, will there be peace in Ireland. In behalf, then, of *full, equal* civil and religious liberty—in behalf of Protestantism itself I would say, Let us as Englishmen, as Protestants, and as Liberals, protest against the monster evil, especially in Ireland; let us protest against any Government playing into the hands of a system which, in its very nature, retards the true evangelisation of Ireland, and in England, too, is yielding bitter fruits. In a word, let us by every moral means seek the liberation of religion from State control, and accelerate the time when, divorced from the chains of State, the religion of mercy, of truth, and justice, shall stand out in all her native majesty and inborn power to subjugate and conquer all minds, and finally lead the world in triumph. Whilst State-Churches, so-called, with all their machinery of coercion and legalised robbery, exist, Christianity cannot breathe freely. She abhors the bonds which hold her, and will at length break them asunder and be free.

Yours truly,

J. BARFITT.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of “Uncle Tom's Cabin,” has addressed a long letter to Lord Shaftesbury on the subject of the present struggle in America, which, she says, the Christian men and women of that country consider to be the direct result of the conscientious agitation which has been carried on during the course of the last century by the united forces of the anti-slavery people of England and America, and the great decisive issue of the slavery question in the civilised world. It is a great anti-slavery war, not in form but in fact; not in proclamation, but in the intent, conviction, and purpose of each of the contending parties, and still more in the inevitable overruling indications of Divine Providence. That this war has not been proclaimed a war for the emancipation of the negro specifically was because the extent and magnitude of the issue transcended the wants of any particular race, and had to do with the very existence of free society. She remarks that the refusal of the North to enlist negro regiments has been criticised in England as showing a want of proper feeling to the race, but it says it has been the desire of the Northern States, as brothers, as Christians, as men of humanity, to avoid, as long as possible, raising the awful whirlwind of conflicting races. “A negro insurrection would be the most unfortunate thing possible for that injured race, whose freedom is coming on the wings of every hour. Untaught and furious, they would perpetrate deeds which would check the rising sympathies of the world, and needlessly complicate the majestic movement which we trust is destined at last to humble and destroy the power of their oppressors.”

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LADY MILDWAY.—A sad accident has been sustained by Lady Mildmay, who with Sir Henry, has been temporarily residing at Heckfield, Hants, the mansion at Dogmersfield being in course of rebuilding. Her ladyship, it seems, entered the stables on Tuesday last, thinking Sir Henry had gone thither, and it is supposed that a portion of her dress touched one of the horses, which immediately kicked violently, and most unfortunately broke her ladyship's jaw and also inflicted other serious injuries. Assistance was instantly rendered by Sir Henry Mildmay and also by the groom, but they were likewise knocked down by the animal; they, however, escaped with comparatively trifling injuries.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Europa, via Boston and Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, August 20 (Evening).

It is reported from Washington that the Confederates have organised a plan to cross the Potomac in a few days into Maryland and below Washington with a large force, and that for this purpose they have erected heavy batteries at Acquia Creek and Mathias Point. The plan includes the capture of Annapolis and an attack on Washington from the northern side.

A proclamation has been issued ordering all the volunteer regiments and parts of regiments which have been accepted by the War Department to proceed to Washington forthwith, with or without uniforms or arms. The volunteers are leaving as fast as possible.

It is reported that President Lincoln is about to issue a proclamation declaring all the Southern ports to be no longer ports of entry.

The *Washington National Republican* threatens the slaveholders of Lower Maryland with forcible emancipation if they do not remain loyal to the Union.

More insubordination is showing itself among the Federal troops at Washington.

Great excitement prevails throughout Missouri.

Accounts are received of active forward movements being made by the Confederates, who are occupying many towns of South-Western Missouri.

Numerous arrests for treason continue to take place.

The number of prisoners at Fort Lafayette increases daily.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation notifying that all persons leaving or coming to a suspected State must be provided with passports from the Secretary of State or an American Minister abroad.

Reports of extensive captures by privateers continue to be received.

The editor of a Secession journal has been tarred and feathered in Massachusetts.

The Bohemian and the Bremen have arrived out. (Latest by telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, August 22.

There is no further news of importance. The Potomac is swollen by heavy rains.

It was rumoured that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac, but the report proved to be false.

The following details have been received:—

The Republican Central Club of New York discussed the following resolution:—“Resolved—That the surest and quickest way of ending the rebellion and re-establishing a permanent peace, is to declare immediate and unconditional emancipation.” The resolution was postponed for further discussion until next meeting.

The Federal troops under General Rosecrans in Western Virginia, are reported to be in a precarious position in a mountain gap, and cut off from water supplies by the Confederates.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* states that the brig *Herald*, captured by a Federal cruiser, and claimed by Lord Lyons as a British vessel, had, on examination, been proved to belong to America, and that consequently the order for her release had been withdrawn. A similar attempt to prove that the General Parkhill was a British ship had also failed, and she was sold.

From St. Louis we learn that on the 19th ult. a Federal steamer was sunk by the Confederates at Commerce (Mo.), and 300 passengers taken prisoners. A despatch dated from St. Louis, August 20, says:—

The town of Commerce, 40 miles from Cairo, which was taken by a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of General Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their number was about 150 infantry and 150 cavalry. There was an engagement on the 19th near Charleston (Mo.), between a Federal force 250 strong, consisting of the 22d Illinois Regiment, under Colonel Doherty, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Rawson, of the 11th Illinois Regiment, and a Confederate force, estimated at 600 or 700, commanded by Colonel Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federal troops were, it is asserted, victorious, routing the enemy, killing 40, and taking 17 prisoners. Captain Noleman, with 50 mounted men, left Bird Point the same evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Colonel Doherty, but failed to form a junction. They met a party of Confederates, about 100 strong, and gave them battle, killing two. They also took 33 prisoners and captured 35 horses without the loss of a man.

From Jefferson City, Missouri, under date of August 20th, we learn that information had been received that Warsaw, Bolivar, and Oceola (points in the South-West), had been occupied by portions of Price's army; also that Secessionists, under Colonel Staples, had gathered in considerable force in Pettis and Johnson counties, and had taken military possession of Warrensburg, in Johnson, and Georgetown and Sedalia, in Pettis counties. Squads and companies of men were constantly leaving the northern counties, and pushing southward to join the State forces.

Mr. Russell's account of the battle of Bull's Run

is published in the New York papers, and the *World* describes the account as "graphic and truthful."

An order had been issued by General Scott, uniting the military departments of Washington and North-Eastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburg, into one department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of General McClellan, who is ordered to proceed to organise the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades.

The inefficiency of the blockade would seem to have a new demonstration, in the arrival of a considerable quantity of tar, turpentine, and other merchandise at Nova Scotia, which could have come only from North Carolina.

The number of Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Federal Government was said to be 2,000. The *Tribune* asserts that they will be retained until the termination of the war; adding—"Then they will be dealt with as they merit—the ringleaders being made such examples of as will deter demagogues from again crying war upon the Government."

Major-General Fremont has proclaimed martial law in St. Louis, and ordered the arrest of the President of the Board of Police, and suppressed the publication of two Secession newspapers.

An ordinance had passed the Wheeling Convention, creating a new State, "Kanawha," out of the western counties of Virginia. The ordinance was to be submitted to the people, and a convention held to form a constitution. The Attorney-General had declared such a proceeding illegal.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that General Wool had assumed the command there.

Messrs. Dudley and Hunt had been deputed by the Governor, as Commissioners, to President Lincoln, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky; and George Johnston to Jefferson Davis, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

A mutiny has taken place among the men of the 79th New York Regiment at Washington; this, however, has been quelled by the prompt action of General McClellan, who immediately ordered Colonel Porter to surround the regiment with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The leaders were arrested and put in irons, and a court martial will be held upon them. The remainder of the men returned to duty. Sixty-two men of the 2nd Maine Regiment have also been sent from Washington to Tortugas to work as unarmed labourers on the fortifications during the three years' term of their enlistment, for insubordination.

President Lincoln has issued an important proclamation, interdicting all commercial intercourse by sea or land henceforth with the States in rebellion against the Government, with the exception of Eastern Virginia, and such portions of the other recusant States as may be loyal to the Government. The carriage of goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, or persons, is strictly forbidden, and the officials of the Government are ordered to forfeit all vessels and other conveyances that may be employed in transporting such proscribed articles from any of the States in arms against the Government, without permission from the President through the Secretary of the Treasury.

General McClellan has issued an order restricting the visits of all civilians or others to the several camps or to any part of the Virginia side of the Potomac, except those provided with passes from the General in command, the Secretary of War, or the Provost Marshal. All outstanding passes are revoked. This measure has doubtless been adopted in consequence of the fact, which (says the *New York Herald*) has been ascertained beyond doubt, that Washington is teeming with traitors and spies. The investigation of the Potter Committee will reveal an extraordinary condition of things in the public departments. It is stated on good authority that there are no less than 143 known Secessionists in the service of the Government at Washington, and seventy-five others strongly suspected of entertaining treasonable sentiments. Some of them were employed in the arsenal on the manufacture of shells to be used against the rebels, which may account for the fact that many of these projectiles used at Bull's Run did not explode.

An arrest of a supposed agent of the rebels was made on the 16th. A passenger from Liverpool by the *Persia*, named Serrell, who, it is alleged, boasted while on the voyage that he was the bearer of a large sum of money for the use of the rebel Government, was arrested by the United States' custom-house officers, on information received from the other passengers, and upon searching his baggage the sum of 200,000 dols. in Bank of England notes was found therein. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, and admitted to bail in the sum of 40,000 dols.

The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court in New York had brought in an important paper and presented it to Judge Shipman, condemnatory of the "treasonable" course of the following papers:—*Journal of Commerce*, the *Daily and Weekly News*, the *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and *Daily Eagle* of Brooklyn, which express themselves opposed to what they call "the present unholy war," and for the utterance of language which if expressed in the streets would be considered a crime against the Government. The grand jury are aware that the conduct of these disloyal papers is abhorred by all loyal men, and hope that it is subject to indictment and the punishment of the court.

The stock of specie held by the New York banks at the close of the week ending August 17 exceeded 10,000,000^{l.} sterling; but on the 19th they began

to make, in coin, their first payments to the Federal Government on account of the war loan, so that by the end of that day the stock was reduced to 9,000,000^{l.}. The bankers, at a meeting held a few days previously, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States its confident expectation that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration as to insure vigour, integrity, economy, and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war.

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY AND SLAVERY.

The *New York Daily Tribune*, a thoroughly Republican paper, has a letter from its correspondent at Richmond (Virginia), whither the writer had gone, as he says, at much personal risk, throwing a more distinct light on the state of things at the South than anything we have yet read from that hermetically sealed region. From such a quarter the following testimony is practically incontestable.

"For all practical purposes," he says, "Union sentiment has ceased to exist in Eastern Virginia, and in the rebel states generally. For all practical purposes Union sentiment is dead, dead, dead. Unity of purpose is exhibited on all sides by a hearty determination to annihilate the invading foe. Distinctness of purpose is likewise exhibited on all sides by an all-pervading consideration that the war is waged for the defence of Southern homes and firesides, of Southern nationality. The hatred of the Yankee is fierce and bitter. It is a hatred bottled up for years past, and now exploding with indescribable fury. To compare it to the hatred of the English Cavaliers against the Puritans would be slandering those Cavaliers."

The same writer gives a most interesting and graphic account of the condition of the Southern army, and the esteem in which its generals are held:—

"Discipline is apparently laxer in the Southern than in the Northern army; a certain good fellowship exists between the Southern officer and the private which does not exist in the North. Many of the army are young men fresh from school, boiling over with all the enthusiasm of youth; others are genuine or decayed gentlemen; the first anxious to give a good account of themselves, the others rejoicing over an occasion to retrieve their reputation; the briefless lawyers, patientless doctors, constituency-less politicians, the acreless planters, who make up the genteel society of the South, constitute another large proportion of the army; and all these men, who for years have been brawling in the portholes of Richmond and Washington, have now an occupation most congenial to their fighting proclivities. Add to these the loafers, paupers, and vagabonds of the South, and the miscellaneous rabble which makes up the plebeian population of Dixie's Land, and you have a glimpse of the elements of our opponents. Some of the privates, however, in the South as in the North, are men of wealth and high social position, while those who belong to the less aristocratic classes bring the same individualism to the battle-field. Every one seems anxious to repel the Yankee upon his own hook, and to kill as many of the enemy as possible."

"All this gives to the army a guerrilla character, and the commanders, fully understanding the element with which they have to deal, shrewdly pander to this individualism, and the relation between the officers and privates is more that of friends, all bent on one and the same purpose, than of superiors and subalterns, though the officers belong almost exclusively to the higher classes, and are surrounded with the prestige hovering in the South around the 'gentleman.' Beauregard, more than any other Southern general, seems to excel in the handling of these peculiar elements of Southern troops; a dashing little Creole, standing thoroughly upon his dignity with strangers and equals, he has the knack of ingratiating himself with the soldiers by the mingled simplicity, naturalness, and impetuosity of his manner. He impresses one rather as a soldier of action and sagacity, than of a great and comprehensive mind; as a man of thought and intellect he seems to be inferior to Johnston, but he blends Southern fire with Northern smartness; his features are mobile, his eye sparkling, his motions denote restless activity, while his countenance denotes steady composure. He has the coolness of a Yankee, and the impulsiveness of a Creole, and looks like a cross between the two. He was lucky at Sumter and lucky at Bull's Run. He has the advantage of this prestige of success, and the little man is the idol of the soldiers and the hero of the South. The Southern army is in many instances barefooted and ill-clothed and ill-provisioned; it lacks powder and money and means of transportation; but it derives strength from the element which I have described; and if we take into consideration that the Southron has a military nature (the children handle horses and fire-arms from their infancy), while the Northerner has rather industrious instincts, the North must come to the conclusion that it has to overpower an enemy who may be its inferior in all that makes up the higher issues of civilisation, but who is formidable in all the brutal and murderous features of the present contest." The writer goes on to narrate that Beauregard and Johnston allow no drinking of spirits or wine amongst their troops, *they themselves setting the example of strict temperance*. And then he comes to the point on which he has seen and tested the weakness of the South. "But the weakest of all the weak points of the South, as it was from the beginning and as it will be to the end of time, is Slavery. The slaves in Virginia are treated with greater rigour now than they formerly were; the ferociousness engendered by war will render still more fierce the brutal instincts of the Southern overseer and slave-dealer. The sauciness and independence of the coloured man increases in proportion as he approaches the boundaries of freedom. He is less docile in North than in South Carolina; in Virginia he becomes more and more restless. . . . The want of money in Virginia fearfully increases the restlessness of the slave, as he constantly trembles for fear of being separated from his wife and children, and of being sold at auction and converted into cash by his needy owner. The consciousness of this gigantic weakness, and the monstrous fear and cupidity which cluster around it, play an ominous part in the hatred of the Yankee. The ladies of the South

look forward with horror to the day when they will have, like other women, to live by their own honest industry, or by that of their husbands and fathers. Beneath that glow of indignation which frowns upon the Northern invader, lurks the hideous sense of self and pelf, and the brilliant eyes of those beautiful planters' daughters are flashed into wild fury by a womanly intuition of the real cause of the war; by a prescience of the day which shall strike down the planter's whip, and by loosening the fetters of the slave, deprive them of their lady-like ease, and compel the father and husband and brother to do, as the men in the North do, work for their living, and cease to keep their fellow-men in bondage. In connexion with this formidable enemy of the South, I cannot forbear quoting the remark of a shrewd Virginian politician. He said:—"Our purpose is distinct. We fight for the integrity and independence of our soil; for our national independence. Our object is tangible; but that of the North is not. The North fights for an abstraction. It fights for the restoration of a Union which has ceased to exist, and which can never be restored except by force of arms. Europe understands this and will recognise us, were it only to put an end to the civil war, and to put an end to the destruction of a prosperity which must react upon her own prosperity. Europe sees no object in the Northern war, as at present waged against us; but if the North were to make the war a downright war for the abolition of slavery, the prejudices of the Old World against that institution would militate against us, retard recognition, and, above all, it would inspire the Northern army with a moral foundation for the prosecution of the war."

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Star* thus speaks of the treatment of prisoners on either side:—

The secession-favouring police commissioners of Baltimore are also languishing away the bright summer days in the casemates of a fort in New York harbour. These latter surreptitiously indite miserable, whining letters, which are somehow conveyed to their friends, and thence find publication in Southern newspapers. They pretend that they are badly treated, and covertly seek to create a bad feeling in the South against Federal prisoners in Confederate hands. The truth is, they are treated exceedingly well, with as much kindness as their own disagreeable tempers will admit. Both belligerents have made a point of dealing tenderly with captives. Officers of the Federal army taken at Bull's Run admit that they are in clover at Richmond—that they seem to be regarded more like guests than enemies. Such mutual amenities at this juncture will do much towards toning down the sectional irritation, which—come reunion or separation—is the most dangerous rock ahead of the future. Speaking of the prisoners at Richmond, it is an interesting incident of civil war to find many of them in occasional charge (as Confederate officer of the day) of Lieutenant Todd, a young brother of Mrs. Lincoln, the President's wife. It is equally interesting to know that the circumstance does not appear to affect that lady's spirits unhappily. She is now on a visit to this city, en route for Long Branch and Newport—two of the delightful marine watering places on the Atlantic coast—and seems to enjoy life in general, and the distinctions of her fortuitous exaltation in particular, with more than ordinary ardour. Mrs. Lincoln yesterday received an introduction to the Princess Clothilde. I positively cannot give you a graphic sketch of the interview. Only the immediate attendants of both ladies were allowed in the room, and the keyhole was hermetically closed with part of a kid glove.

The same writer says that in the West, there is complete collapse and wide-spread destitution, in spite of all that is said about the dearth of labour there and the fabulous wages waiting to be paid for all kinds of handicraft.

An influential Iowa paper declares that the loyal North-west is being ruined by the measures taken to harass and disturb the country of the Southern Mississippi; that wheat is at twenty-five cents per bushel, and corn has been delivered at as low a figure as seven cents; that the South, stimulated by events to unparalleled endeavour, sows broader acres, and lives whilst the West languishes.

With reference to the manufacture of artillery the *Star* correspondent says:—

The ordnance department of the navy yard at the present time is in a high state of activity, several tons of shot and shell being turned out daily, in addition to numerous cannon of various calibres. The largest description of the latter, however, are manufactured in the Northern States; at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, in the midst of the iron region, they have lately completed a rifle gun which throws a shot of 360 lbs. This monster is being mounted at Fortress Monroe, and hopes are entertained that the missiles will reach Norfolk, on the opposite shore. I notice in the New York papers that many of the foundries throughout the North are now taking to the manufacture of cannon for the Government, and there is therefore every probability of General McClellan being satisfied in repeat to artillery. The war, he says, will be decided by the latter arm; if so, the South can have but small chance in a struggle against its antagonist. The entire force in the gun room of the Washington Navy Yard I found employed on 12-pounder brass guns on the Dahlgren principle. They are mounted on very light but strong wrought-iron carriages, and are intended for boat service. It is a reasonable deduction from this that operations will shortly be commenced in the creeks and inlets of the southern rivers and coasts which are now so many harbours of refuge for the privateers that are causing such havoc upon the coasters of the North.

The same writer speaks decidedly of the improvement of the army, and the physical condition of the new recruits at Washington:—

I have seen regiment after regiment arrive in this city, composed of stalwart, muscular fellows, with broad shoulders and chests, strangely unlike the popular idea of the cadaverous Yankee, drawn through a key-hole. Few of these men stand less than five feet six, whilst thousands of them reach, or exceed, five feet nine, particularly from the Western States, and Maine and Vermont. The regiments raised in the great cities do not compare with these in height, appearance, or soldierly

boasting, nor can they be depended on to an equal extent.

The Federal troops covering Washington on the right bank of the Potomac number upwards of 100,000 men—that is including the force at Harper's Ferry and Baltimore—and the Confederates are believed to be not much more numerous. The greatest activity prevails in the War Department, but affairs were so well managed that little was known outside.

The Boston correspondent of the *Daily News* explain the cause of the battle near Springfield, in Missouri.—

General Lyon had received intelligence that large reinforcements under General Hardee, one of the most skilful officers in the Secession army, were marching towards Springfield to make a union with General McCulloch, for the purpose of surrounding the Federal army. This left no alternative between immediate battle and precipitate retreat. The latter to have been successful would necessarily have been little better than a hasty flight. The effect of this, it was urged, would be as disastrous as a defeat, because it would have the appearance of deserting the Union men of this section. After a consultation among the officers, it was resolved to fight themselves out of the difficulty. But why was General Lyon left with so small a force far away from available aid? General Fremont had assumed the command of the western division only a short time before, and was threatened by General Pillow with an attack on some point of the Mississippi river. As the term of the 75,000 three months' volunteers had expired, the Government for a few weeks needed all its available troops for immediate service on the Potomac. The enemy, emboldened by the result at Bull's Run, was gradually drawing his lines nearer Washington. These circumstances necessarily delayed the movement of troops into South-Western Missouri for a few weeks. In addition to this, the enemy had gathered in greater force than was at first anticipated, and were led by a man of untiring energy. Under all the circumstances the result cannot be regarded as a defeat; the Federals did all that reasonably could be expected, yet because they were obliged to leave a few field-pieces on the ground the result of the battle is flashed through the South, and may be repeated in the newspapers as a Secession victory. The loss of men was far more on the Secession than the Federal side. From Arkansas and Tennessee there have come telegrams and reports that the Federal force was surrounded and taken, while they are now encamped at Rolla, having by rapid marches placed themselves in communication with the main body of the Federal forces at St. Louis.

The Confederate leader in Missouri (the report of whose death has not been confirmed) is a very remarkable man:—

General McCulloch possesses those qualities which give influence over the rough bold men of Texas and Arkansas. And as this class of men will figure on the frontier during the war, a brief notice of one who may be regarded as a type, will give an idea of those found on the confines of civilisation. General McCulloch has been nurtured as a hunter, trained in hardy sports, accustomed to the saddle from boyhood, and has been familiar through his whole life with deeds of reckless daring. He knows nothing of fear. Impelled by a restless activity he has ever been ready to join a foray among the Indians or follow his companions under the national flag to the halls of the Montezuma. In Mexico, during the war he did national service, and exhibited those qualities which make a brave and cautious soldier. It has been said, though I know not with what truth, that for guerrilla warfare he has no match in America. Men of this class will be found on both sides of this contest. Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, is leading his border companions in the Federal army. McCulloch has always been extremely Southern in feeling and opinion, and since the war began has been one of the most indefatigable military leaders. When Brigham Young, to advance the interests of the peculiar institution of the Mormons, threatened secession on a small scale, General McCulloch was appointed by Mr. Buchanan as peace commissioner to Utah. It has been intimated that in the execution of this trust he was far more zealous to look out for the growth of slavery in the territory of New Mexico than to bring back the loyalty of the "Saints" to the Government of the United States. In the extravagant vocabulary of frontier men, his friends say, "He is the possessor of a devilish industry which would tire out the greatest energy, and he has no idea of failing in anything."

The people at the North feel far more sadly the death of General Lyon than for the result of the battle:—

A temporary check, especially under such circumstances, can soon be recovered, but the life of a brave and resolute soldier cannot be restored. The death of General Lyon was worthy of the man. One of his regiments losing its colonels, and being severely pressed by the enemy, called out for a leader. No time was to be lost; the brave general, hearing the cry, gallantly mounted, and cheering his men on with new zeal and vigour, a ball struck him dead, and he was borne from the battlefield in the arms of a few of his beloved companions, while the rest maintained their ground, and continued the contest. A grateful people, as they embalm his body, will cherish with fond affection the recollection of his patriotic devotion. He was loyal as a citizen, brave and generous as a soldier, and his name will be imperishably written in the early annals of this fearful attempt to overthrow the reign of republican institutions by the establishment of a controlling slave oligarchy on the North American continent.

The same writer says that the North, sooner than allow the Border States to join the South, will resolve to emancipate every slave.

Writing on the 17th of August the New York correspondent of the *Times* takes an assuring view of the financial prospects of the Federal Government:—

The revenues of the United States have hitherto been raised from Customs alone, which have, even with a low revenue *ad valorem* tariff, been found equal to the ordinary current expenses. I think I hazard nothing in

saying that, should the Federal Government introduce here the same rigid rule of taxation that prevails in England, the Federal revenue, instead of being less than a hundred millions of dollars a year, will exceed two hundred millions. It is the consciousness of this undeveloped power of taxation which gives security and character to the national loans, which makes them sought after by investors at home, and prevents their going abroad except at high prices. And there was never a time when the national confidence in the security and permanence of the Government was so great as it is now, as is best shown by the late act of the united banks of the great commercial towns. He who thinks that this nation is to fall to pieces because some of the slave-cultivated provinces have risen in formidable rebellion is mistaken. Whether they are or are not made to return to their allegiance—the great United North will still remain more consolidated by this war, purified by the trials it has endured, and made conscious of its strength.

FRANCE.

NEW PAMPHLET ON THE ROMAN QUESTION. The *Times* correspondent forwards the substance of a new and important pamphlet—"The Emperor, Rome, and the Kingdom of Italy," propounding a solution of the Roman question. After a short preface, the first chapter sets forth the thesis that the desire of the reaction is to make of the Neapolitan provinces another Vendée and another Coblenz of Rome. It mentions the 30,000 stand of arms which were taken by the French from the fugitive Neapolitans, and confided to the Pontifical Government, which armed the Neapolitan bands with them. Then the will of King Ferdinand I is alluded to, which leaves a twelfth of his private fortune to the poor in Naples and Sicily. The Pope has changed this will, allowing the portion to be employed for the emigrants, military, civil, and clerical, in Rome. The two reports of the Italian Lieutenant at Naples are quoted, in the first of which the participation of the Papal Zouaves and of artillery, and the incursions of Chiavone are mentioned, and in the second the practice is set forth which the Pontifical authorities pursue on the frontier, of forcing the people arriving from the South with Italian passports to exchange them for others given to them by the representatives of the kingdom of Naples. When they go back to the Neapolitan territory they don't receive back their own papers. The Italian maritime police, not wishing to throw obstacles in the way of intercourse, admit these papers, and thus reactionary agents are introduced into the kingdom.

In the second chapter the question of Italian nationality is treated,—and the idea that France has to fear from a strong Italy repudiated. The third chapter anatomises mercilessly the temporal power of the Pope. It begins:—

We have the sad and scandalous sight in the centre of Europe, in the midst of the nineteenth century, of seeing a Power which says, "This people is mine; it is my property." And if one thinks that the Power which holds this language is an ideal Power, half sacred, which speaks in the name of God, is this not a double and triple scandal? "Let them show the lease which God gave them," replied General Bonaparte to the Mamlukes, who pretended that they had a lease of the land of Egypt, and that the Egyptians were for them like farm cattle. In reality, the Papacy adduces against Italy the principle of expropriation for religious utility. But where has this singular right been ever heard of? In what code of laws is it written? And on what moral principle does it rest? The greatest miseries of Italy have come from the temporal power of the Popes. Italy could not live being cut in two by the States of the Church. It is the temporal Power of the Papacy which has impeded Italy from becoming a nation like France. Another argument.—The great principle of civilisation, which separates the spiritual and temporal power, finds a living contradiction in the power of the Pope, and yet Christ has said that word which has not always been understood in all its profoundness—"Give to Caesar what is Caesar's," &c. The Bishop of Rome, when he took the place of the Emperors, became, like them, Pontifex and King. Thus, the old tyranny has perpetuated itself in Rome in spite of the word of Christ.

To the objection that the Pope cannot be independent without a kingdom the reply is, that thus the bishops and priests could likewise not be so without Church property, which is in contradiction to the principles of 1789. If it were admitted that Rome and the Pontifical States were necessary for the independence of the Pope, it would be necessary to restore to him all that has been taken away. Who will do it? France and England have recognised Italy,—it is a *fait accompli*. But, if they are already so much diminished, why could they not be more so? If the extent of the Pope's power is to be measured by his possessions it would be necessary to extend them to the extremities of the earth.

His temporal power may have an end as it had a beginning. It is not of Divine origin. Jesus said to the Apostles, "Go and teach," and not "Go and conquer." The Pope declares his cause that of all thrones. If he means thrones according to the old law, which considered peoples as the patrimony of a family, he places himself in opposition with the new law of progress and civilisation, according to which the only legitimate basis of power is the national will. Charlemagne gave it; Napoleon re-took the estates of the Church; the majority of the Powers who gave them back in 1815 have recognised the kingdom of Italy. After all, the chapter concludes, the question is not to assist the temporal power of the Pope. It is dead in the spirit of the populations. It would have to be resuscitated, and God has not allowed this miracle. A great attempt has been made, every one knows with what result. A better Pope than has ever been seen for centuries was governing the Church, and the abuses were the same as under Gregory XVI. The most disinterested advice was constantly given to the Court of Rome. A military protection, which released him from all care for his safety, and allowed him to begin any reforms, was given to him by the most liberal nation of the world, and nothing has been obtained. No improvement could be obtained. The

trial was decisive. The temporal power is in its last hour.

Then a hit is made against the pretensions of the Spanish Government that Rome is the capital of Catholicism, but a hope is expressed that this is not the opinion of the Spanish people. Then the idea is refuted that the garrison of Rome was maintained with a view to a possible new war:—

The motive for which the Emperor has left, in spite of his own inclinations, an army of occupation in Rome, was his desire to conciliate the two great social forces—religion and nationality. He thought the Papacy and Italy would make mutual concessions, which are in their common interest. He is obliged to confess that Italy alone has shown herself disposed to make them.

The fifth and last chapter gives the solution:—

All we can say to-day is that there is no guarantee, material or moral, which has not been offered by the Italian Ministers to secure the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. Every one will be able to convince himself of this as soon as the moment shall have come to publish these important documents.

Then an appeal comes:—

In the days of reflection which are still remaining to the Holy Father, will truth appear to him? We have seen kings abdicate to avoid useless effusion of blood; why should the common Father of the Faithful, the Vicar of Him who died for the salvation of mankind, not abdicate spontaneously a temporal power with which he can do no more good, and which is the cause of so much misery? If the Court of Rome remains obstinate, then nothing remains but an appeal to the Roman people. The *plebiscite* will take place under the eyes of the French army. Who will suspect it? And the morning after, if Victor Emmanuel is called upon to reign in Rome, the French troops will be successively relieved by Italian troops, so that nothing should be left to chance and that no disorder should happen. The King of Italy will publish then the convention between him and the Catholic Powers with a view of ensuring the independence of the Holy See and the splendour of the Catholic religion. The Pope then may do as he pleases. He will remain or depart. On him be the responsibility of religious division.

Here, then, is the solution. Then a hope is expressed that the Pope will not take refuge in the camp of the reaction, by which he would lose his spiritual power too, but that, on the contrary, he will put himself at the head of all grand and noble ideas, and purify them by his patronage. The concluding words are:—

Then the Papacy will act according to its own inspiration. But it will have no cause of complaint, for who will see a martyr in the Pope. If the Pope blesses Italy, then a new day will dawn for the Church; if not, let destiny be accomplished. But Rome will not be the capital of Italy.

Doubts prevail as to the significance of this new pamphlet. The *Times* correspondent says that it comes from the same shop as the former pamphlets of M. Laguerrière, and adds:—

There is a unity, tone of authority, clearness, and vigour in this production which give it the character of a manifesto rather than a pamphlet. Especially in the fourth chapter, where the Emperor's motifs are exposed, it reads very much like Caesar commenting on Caesar's actions. Who could dare to assume such a tone? The solution, clear and cutting, lays down the law. The French army is going, and where France renounces intervention no one else shall interfere. The Italian Government has offered all imaginable guarantees. Will you accept or not? If you will not, a *plebiscite* of the Roman people will take place under the safeguard of the French army, and if Victor Emmanuel is called to Rome the Italian troops will relieve ours, and the Pope may do what he likes. The importance of the document can scarcely be exaggerated. The Emperor leaves on Wednesday for Biarritz, and every one expects quiet and dullness, and on Friday the pamphlet is *lancé*—the gauntlet thrown down boldly to Ultramontanism and reaction. Thus the reactionary party in Rome has hastened its own doom; for who knows how long the Roman question might have dragged on had it not been for the assistance of his ex-Majesty Francis II?

It is, however, noticed that the pamphlet came into the world unheralded by any of the preliminary rumours and anxious public expectations which preceded the "Pope and the Congress," or "Napoleon and Italy." The *Presse* says:—"Nothing induces us to share the opinion of the *Times* that this brochure is semi-official; but be it so or not, the conclusions arrived at are perfectly in harmony with public opinion."

The *Pays* says:—"It is not true that the French Government had given the ambassadors an assurance that it would maintain the occupation of Rome."

The *Patrie* says:—"The circular note of Baron Ricasoli will not modify our attitude at Rome." The *Pays*, in an article signed by M. Limayras, highly eulogises this despatch.

The *Moniteur* of Monday announces the following changes in the diplomatic corps:—The Marquis de Lavalette is appointed ambassador at Rome, replacing the Duke de Grammont, who goes to Vienna. The Marquis de Moustier is appointed to replace the Marquis de Lavalette at Constantinople.

The *Patrie* publishes a despatch dated Rome, August 30, announcing that tranquillity continued to prevail there, and that the relations of the French with the Papal authorities were satisfactory.

The *Pays* says:—"The Holy Father has dismissed the foreign troops and militia. General Goyon has not returned to France. Fresh troops will shortly be sent to Rome to replace a part of the present garrison. The effective force of the army of occupation remains the same."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* says:—"The Government of the Emperor is preparing to send into the departments a certain number of the auditors of the Council of State, whose duty it shall be to observe the feeling of the

pebbles, and to supervise the reports made by the Prefatorial authorities. The Government is anxious to know the real tendency of public opinion in France, with a view to the probable and speedy dissolution of the Corps Législatif. It is generally expected the Emperor will have recourse to this step towards the end of the year. The dissolution would be almost the inevitable consequence of the fall of the temporal power of the Papacy, which people appear to expect by that time."

The Imperial Court delivered judgment in the affair of M. Mirès, on the 29th ult. The court expunged from the former judgment the charge of fraud, and also the charge of fraudulently appropriating 21,347 shares of the Caisse des Chemin de Fer, because M. Mirès restored them in time. As regards the other charges, the court concurred in the views of the first judges; and as the acts on which these charges were founded had been frequently repeated by M. Mirès, and had caused great scandal and enormous loss to private individuals, affirmed the sentence already pronounced. M. Mirès was moreover condemned in the costs of the appeal. As regards the appeal of Count Simeon, the decision of the first judges was confirmed. M. Mirès and Count Simeon have lodged an appeal at the Court of Cassation.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial left Paris at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, direct for Biarritz. The Emperor previously presided at a Council of Ministers. His Majesty reached Biarritz on Thursday.

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree, according to which foreign wheat and corn, no matter of what kind or whence exported, may be temporarily imported free of duty, for grinding, under the conditions of the law of July 5, 1836. This decree also determines the conditions of re-exportation.

In the speech made by Count de Morny at the opening of the Council General of the Puy-de-Dôme referred to in our last number, he thus spoke in reference to political liberty in France:—

"You cannot but admire the powerful initiative of the Emperor which extends to all things, and which has voluntarily opened the path to all liberties. For my part, I sincerely rejoice when I see my country endowed by its sovereign with new liberty, because I consider that liberties accorded (*libertés octroyées*) will be better established among us than were the liberties which were achieved. I particularly rejoice when the liberty is civil or commercial, because, in my opinion, the exercise of it ought to precede that of political liberties, and lead to them without danger or inconvenience. Civil liberties give to the man and the citizen the sentiment of his individual value and his duties, and inspire him in particular with foresight and a taste for labour. The habit of always having recourse to the Government, of counting on it more than on oneself, engenders idleness and a weakness of mind which enervate the individual, and often lead his political sentiments astray."

One phrase in this speech has given great offence to some of the Liberal journals. "*Libertés octroyées!*" says the *Siecle*, "the phrase is unfortunate, and we fully unite in sentiment with the reflection suggested by those words to the *Presse*. France for the last forty-seven years never heard such a phrase pronounced with much solemnity. That phrase offended the French nation when pronounced by Louis XVIII., and it did not cease during fifteen years to protest against that pretended gift. To say that anybody makes a present of a liberty to a nation is to say that liberty does not belong to it, and that it may again be taken back, and experience has taught us that practice follows theory very quickly. Charles X. wished to deprive the French people of the present made to them by Louis XVIII., and he acted logically, for if liberty be not the first and most valuable of our rights, it is nothing, and it is not worth the efforts which people have made to obtain it by conquest. To say that it is presented to us as a gift is to speak the language of another age—the language of 1789 and 1814. It is to attack the principles of 1789, which the Government has always claimed as its own and as the basis of the Imperial Constitution."

A series of valuable letters (says the *Spectator*) have been published in the *Times* from the French camp at Châlons. We learn from them that the Emperor commands the constant efforts of the most scientific experience for the task of perfecting not only the physical condition of his army, but its accoutrements and discipline. "The war in Italy has not been lost upon him." The leather leggings, worn by the Zouaves, reaching a little above the white linen gaiters, have been universally adopted for the infantry soldiers. The rifle has been introduced throughout the whole army. "Sights" are abolished, except for the Chasseur rifles, as a refinement useless to ordinary marksmen. Slow step is altogether done away with, the *pas ordinaire* being fixed at 77 to the minute, double quick at 110 in a minute. The old complicated formation of squares has been changed, and the simple square adopted, with a reserve in the centre. The deep formations of the Napolonic army are exchanged for the shallow ones of the English. Great improvements have also been introduced into the construction of the huts, and measures taken to ensure the general salubrity of the camp. No less effort has been devoted to the improvement of the French cavalry. Great progress has been made in procuring good horses, in which at the time of the Crimean war they were greatly deficient. Algeria has been almost drained, and England, Germany, and Switzerland thoroughly ransacked. But the faith in heavy cavalry, which is one of the French military traditions, still appears to linger. The accoutrements, such as the saddle and bridle, have indeed, been considerably lightened. The riding, too, has been vastly improved since the Crimean war, and rendered easier by shortening the

stirrup. "A new kind of puppet-heads has been put upon the practice-ground, and these rise again by a spring when they are struck by lance or sword." The men are also trained to leaping their horses over barriers. Their manœuvring is described as exceedingly good. Cavalry brigades, or even divisions of from 1,000 to 2,000 men, are taught to charge in line. Marshal Randon is said to be responsible for many of the improvements in the cavalry tactics.

ITALY.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR OF BARON RICASOLI.

Bullier's Correspondance publishes a circular note, dated August 24, addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan provinces, and replying to those who counsel him to renounce the union, "that the Italian nation is constituted, and that all that is Italy belongs to it." Baron Ricasoli, in explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan provinces, compares the present troubles to those which occurred in France, England, and Spain, at different periods of transition. He declares the movement in Naples to be in no way a political one, but simply an affair of brigandage and pillage. Of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, he says five only, namely those which are near to the Papal frontier, are given up to brigandage. He then gives a history of the brigandage which at different periods has desolated the kingdom of Naples. He speaks in severe terms of the former Neapolitan army, which, although composed of 180,000 men, well armed and equipped, fell back before a handful of heroes, and who since have abandoned themselves to brigandage, sometimes carrying the Bourbon flag, which they have dishonoured by not defending, as they now dishonour it by making it the emblem of assassination and rapine. Baron Ricasoli regrets to state that the brigandage in Naples is the hope of the European reactionary party, which has placed its citadel in Rome. The ex-King of Naples coins money at Rome for the payment of the brigands. The Peter's pence serve to enrol brigands in all parts of Europe. Their arms and ammunition come from Rome. The late perquisitions and arrests made by the French troops leave no doubt on the subject. The connivance of the Roman Court with the Neapolitan brigandage is evident. Baron Ricasoli hopes that these facts will furnish a powerful argument, and will demonstrate that the temporal power is not only condemned by the irresistible logic of national unity, but is become incompatible with the civilisation of mankind, which cannot tolerate acts of brigandage to be prepared in the very centre of the Catholic Church, with the connivance and encouragement of the ministers of him who represents God on earth. Rome, by advancing on this path, compromises her religious interests without serving her worldly interests. The universal conviction will materially assist the Italian Government in the task which it cannot decline, namely to render to Italy, and at the same time to restore the Church, liberty and dignity.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

An arrangement has been definitively made in the Italian Ministry by which Baron Ricasoli transfers his ministerial functions to the department of the Interior. For the present Baron Ricasoli retains in his charge the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which will, it appears tolerably certain, be confided before long to the Count Arese. The latter discharged not long since an important diplomatic service at the Court of the Emperor Napoleon. Baron Ricasoli will retain the Presidency of the Cabinet. The ostensible cause of this ministerial modification is the difference of opinion between Minghetti, late Minister of the Interior, and his colleagues upon the subject of the Naples Lieutenantcy. But various rumours assign quite other causes, the most generally accepted being that Ricasoli, while managing the foreign affairs, did not find himself very harmoniously situated with regard to the French Court. In any case, the department of the Interior is at present the most important for Italy. Minghetti was a failure in the office; and the acceptance of it by a man of Ricasoli's nerve and determination may be regarded as fortunate for the country. No change in the general policy of the Cabinet will take place.

There appears to have been an attempt to bring about a coalition between Ricasoli and Ratazzi, but it failed.

The nomination of General Della Rovere to the office of Minister of War appears to have been definitely determined on. His place in Sicily will be filled by the gallant General Brignone, who has served there before, but who at present commands a force in Umbria, where he is watching all along the Papal frontier the movements of the Roman Zouaves and brigands.

M. Benedetti, the new French Minister Plenipotentiary, has been formally received in audience by the King.

STATE OF NAPLES.

News has been received at Turin from Naples, announcing that the brigands had been beaten and dispersed at several points, and that their numbers were sensibly diminishing. There was every reason to hope that brigandage would be shortly repressed.

News from Naples states that part of the English fleet had left Naples, and had proceeded to Civita Vecchia.

A letter from Naples of the 21st says:—"General Cialdini appears more and more favourably disposed towards the Garibaldian element. A great number of Garibaldi's partisans, who had been systematically rejected by preceding administrations, have obtained

assistance and official posts; many young men who had served as officers in the Garibaldian volunteers are now incorporated with their rank in the mobilised National Guard, and render good service to the country."

It is now certain that Garibaldi will not go to Naples on the anniversary of his entry into the city at the beginning of September last year.

Several journals announce that fresh reactionary expeditions have left Rome for Naples, in consequence of a speech pronounced by Francis II. at the Villa Patrizi, in which he boasted of large promises having been made by the Emperor Napoleon, and declared that he was convinced of the certainty of the early triumph of his cause.

The captured Bourbon soldiers and brigands of Naples are sent off at once to San Maurizio, a sort of camp on a vast sandy common in Northern Italy, now a great military reformatory:—

Your brigand, who has been caught wild at Sora or Avellino, who arrives at San Maurizio a mere heap of dirt and rage, full at heart of wrath and malice, begins his new apprenticeship by a process of thorough washing and scouring, bathing and close shaving. He then puts on a sail-cloth military undress, and is packed off to hard drill within an hour of his arrival. The metamorphosis that soap and water and clean clothes operates in the outward man is something prodigious; the moral disposition may not be affected with equal rapidity, though the man is reasoned with, and his better feelings are appealed to. Little time, any how, is allowed for him to brood over his new position, to meditate desertion, or hatch treason; schooling of every description is going on without respite all day long. De Cavero is quite confident that by far the greater number of his pupils will be reclaimed, and utilized. Those that are to be seen at drill exhibit already considerable physical improvement; they rapidly acquire the upright bearing, the steady gait, the straightforward, earnest look, the lively movements which characterize the Italian, and especially the sub-Alpine soldier. They are casting off their sloth, wearing out the foul corruption consequent upon years of previous training. It is intended that these Neapolitans shall be kept in this state of probation for the whole of the three autumn months, when those who show goodwill will be carefully presented as candidates fit for the honour of the national service, and the others, whose redemption may be despised of, will be placed under sterner rule.

Two regiments have been quartered at San Maurizio, with a posse of gendarmes or carabiniers.

ROME.

At Rome it is reported that the Royal Bourbons are busy quarrelling as well as plotting. Rumour, not too charitable to dethroned princesses, says that the "heroine of Gaeta" shies plates at her husband's head, which, on some occasions, have passed through the windows and fallen into the court-yard of the Quirinal, to the great scandal of the Swiss guards. One anecdote of this Amazon is too graphic, even if its authenticity is somewhat doubtful, to withhold. The Turin correspondent of the *Times* stands safety for it. The Queen, though robbed of her sceptre, disdains to handle the distaff; she carries her dread revolver at her side; she delights in the exhibition of her skill; she aimed at a cat, the other day, in the Quirinal garden—a fine Syrian cat, grey, long-tailed, and hairy—who was basking in the morning sun (the Queen is up at five) on the wall hanging over the grottoed fountain and waterworks, which are one of the seven wonders of the city of the Seven Hills. Purring, and stretching, and gambolling, did the unwary tabby luxuriate in the sense of blessed existence, when the Queen took aim and fired, and the poor thing leaped up in the air, hit through her head, and dropped down like lead into a basin of water beneath.

Recruits for the Neapolitan brigands are, it is stated, obtained in Rome by the formal aid of the Papal police. One story is told of a quiet Italian tailor receiving a visit from two Papal policemen, accompanied by a Bourbon recruiting officer, and being forced by sheer threats into the service. He was promised good payment under Chivone, the noted brigand leader. When he reached his destination he was, with eight or ten companions recruited after the same fashion, assured by Chivone that the amount mentioned as pay was quite correct, and that it would remain in arrear till Francis II. was restored to his throne!

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 25th ult., says that not less than 400 men are believed within the preceding week to have left Rome for the Neapolitan provinces.

Among those hired instruments of the intended reaction there is a large proportion of foreigners; and on Friday last fifty or sixty Bavarians, who had been brought hither by the steamer from Marseilles a day or two before, went out from Rome in small parties at different hours of the day, taking their road through the Porta del Popolo, which is the gate opposite to the direction in which they would afterwards go. Arms and other stores required for this desultory warfare have been laid up for months past in several monasteries, and other places of concealment among the Sabine and Volscian mountains, on this side of the frontier. Through that wild rough country, inhabited everywhere except in the few small towns, by a very ignorant and barbarous population, the bands of marching Sanfedisti, commissioned to kill, burn, and plunder, for the cause of the Pope and King, may pass without much difficulty, on their way either to the Abruzzi or Terra di Lavoro, descending on the shores of Lake Fucino, or into the Valley of the Garigliano, at any moment when some helpless village is left unguarded by the Italian troops. The situation of those districts lying beneath the farther slopes of the mountain region, which is wholly comprised within the Pope's remaining dominion, must continually expose them to these wanton and savage incursions of an enemy supplied with abundant resources from Rome, and allowed the ample range of those highlands as a natural fortress and exercise ground.

The funds of the ex-King Francis are by no means exhausted—

It is understood that he has recently contracted a loan of 26,000,000f., towards which the legitimist families of Europe, who believe he is fighting their battle, have largely subscribed. A part of this money is to be invested in the purchase of four steam vessels, by which means of conveyance it is designed to combine the landing on the Neapolitan coast of four hostile expeditions, starting from different points. One party of the Bourbonist invaders will be shipped from Civita Vecchia, while the other three points of departure may be fixed according to the circumstances of the moment; Corsica and Marseilles would perhaps be chosen if the conspirators could rely on the neutrality or forbearance of the French authorities, and Malta will afford a commodious rendezvous if the vigilance of the British governor should be at fault. These preparations for maritime piracy would be so timed as to coincide with the border ruffianism approaching from the land side.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has received a note from the French Government stating that it considers the scandalous affair which took place on the frontier of the canton of Geneva, on the 25th of August, as a violation of French territory. The note of the French Government demands satisfaction on this account, and indemnity to be paid to those wounded and arrested on that occasion.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An animated discussion took place on Wednesday in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, in reference to the address to the Emperor. Dr. Smolka, a Galician deputy, denied that the communication which had been made to the Reichsrath emanated from the Emperor, and declared that the Ministry deserved a vote of want of confidence for their policy in regard to Hungary. Count Clam proposed a counter address, favourable to decentralisation.

There was a further violent debate on Thursday. The speakers against the address, especially the Poles and Czechs, demanded the modification of the constitution.

On Friday, Baron Schmerling defended the policy of the Government in regard to Hungary. He declared that the diploma of October last already considered the Hungarian Constitution of 1848 as abolished, and said that the Imperial patent of February last did not curtail any of the rights granted to Hungary by that diploma. Baron Schmerling, in defending the former Government against the reproaches that had been cast on it, and which he stigmatised as unjust, said that his own antecedents were guarantees of his steadfast adhesion to constitutional principles.

The draft of the address of the Two Chambers of the Reichsrath thanks the Emperor for his firmness in guaranteeing hereditary rights, and praying him to persevere in constitutional paths, and at the same time to protect other countries than Hungary, without, however, excluding her from any arrangement which may be made.

The Emperor, in reply to the address of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, expresses sincere satisfaction at the magnanimous sentiments of the House and the fidelity to the Constitution which it displays. His Majesty is gratified that the Upper House acknowledges the necessity for firmness in conducting his work to a conclusion. The Emperor trusts also in the people becoming conscious that the emulation springing from common exertions is more adapted for the development of nations of equal rights than for each to act independently.

The Stadholder of Pesth, in an ordinance, declares that the Comitat of Pesth, by its protest against the dissolution of the Diet, had attacked the rights of the King, and orders the immediate discontinuance of the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat.

The conscripts have been ordered to assemble on the 9th September. Any person preventing the soldiers from obeying the order will be tried by court-martial and severely punished.

Count Apponyi, Judex Curiae, and Count Marlath, Tavernicus, have received leave of absence for three weeks. The resignation of the latter is considered imminent.

The municipality of Pesth has resolved that, in the event of its dissolution by the Government, the municipal officers shall continue to perform their functions until coercive measures are employed against them.

GERMANY.

The National Association of Germany has just held two sittings at Heidelberg, under the presidency of M. de Bennington. That gentleman, in a speech which was much applauded, expressed the hope that at no distant date the Germans would be able to extend a fraternal hand to Austria; but he recommended the association not, for the present, to meddle in the affairs of that empire, because they were not sufficiently known. In spite, however, of that recommendation, M. Meuge, of Bonn, presented a motion declaring that the united Austrian monarchy, based on the diploma and patent of October and February, is in contradiction with the German federal law. The motion was rejected by a large majority.

POLAND.

On Wednesday General Lambert, Governor of Poland, received the authorities of Warsaw. No speeches were delivered on the occasion. The gendarmes and the police have been withdrawn from the streets. All the bivouacs have also been drawn off.

The Warsaw journals publish an imperial rescript addressed to General Lambert, the tone of which is conciliatory. The Emperor gives orders to General Lambert for the pacification of the kingdom with the co-operation of intelligent citizens, and promises that Poland shall in future enjoy greater independence. His Majesty also declares that he will entirely forget the events of the past.

The troops have disappeared from the streets and public places of Warsaw, but they are building blockhouses at different points, and especially in Castle-place. The Polish officers in the Russian service are to be sent to the distant parts of the empire. Twenty-two new prisoners have been sent off to the fortress of Modlin. The arrest of four priests produced a conflict at Ostrolenka, in which several persons were seriously wounded.

Fresh arrests have taken place at Warsaw and in the provinces. The Committee of Inquiry has for President Colonel Leichter, formerly head of the secret police. Active search is made for the writers and printers of the clandestine sheet the *Vigie*. The last number announced a grand national *fest* for Sept. 12, anniversary of the deliverance of Vienna by Sobieski, the ingratitude of Austria rendering the day one still dearer to the Poles.

SPAIN.

General Marchise has been sent to Biarritz to compliment the Emperor in the name of Queen Isabella.

President Geffrard, of Hayti, has paid the indemnity demanded by Spain.

TURKEY.

A grand review has been held in honour of General Codrington.

The collection of the forced loan has begun in the provinces.

Russia has proposed to the Porte to defer its decision on the question of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia for three years.

The Syrian Commissioners have held a conference upon the question of the indemnity to be paid by the Porte. It was decided to send another commission to Beyrouth, which would be more competent to settle the question.

During the late negotiations with Omer Pacha, the Prince of Montenegro demanded the recognition of his independence, the extension of the Montenegrin frontier to the river Moratza, and cession of the port of Spizza. The Porte refused to accede to these demands.

Strong reinforcements were despatched to the Herzegovina. Omer Pacha has since notified to the Turkish Government that he had commenced operations against the insurgents, in dealing with whom he promised that the greatest possible leniency would be used.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Constantinople, in order to do homage to his Sovereign. Said Pacha is said to be seeking permission to raise another loan, to be guaranteed by the Egyptian revenue.

The *Temps* has a letter from Constantinople, giving a sombre picture of the state of affairs. Among other passages, the following is striking:—

The general discontent is very great. Food is dear. Trade is stagnant. Hundreds of Turkish women follow the Sultan with petitions. A few days ago Abdul-Aziz not stopping to receive them, the women in their desperation flung their children at the horses' feet, crying—“You have taken away our bread—crush our children to death that they may not perish of starvation.” Never was anything similar to this seen in the time of the late Sultan.

THE CAPE.

At the Cape the appointment of Sir George Grey to the governorship of New Zealand was considered very judicious, but his removal was generally regretted. Anxiety was felt for the immediate appointment of a successor, as the lengthened want of a governor was seriously embarrassing the ordinary business of the Administration.

After a long and warm debate in the House of Assembly, the separation question was rejected by twenty-two against fifteen votes. The Separation League would continue the agitation, and had threatened to carry the case before the Queen. It was expected that a Federation scheme would be proposed next session as a compromise.

The estimates had been passed without material reduction, and the loan of 200,000f. had been agreed to.

A cry for reform had arisen in the Dutch Reformed Church, the members of which demanded the popular election of the churchwardens and the clergy.

A vote had been passed in the Legislative Council for the annexation to Cape Colony of the whole of independent Kaffraria, a tract of about 20,000 square miles of fertile, well-watered land.

The present system of immigration would be likely to continue for a few more years.

The extension of the railway from Wellington to Malmesbury was contemplated, as well as the extension of the telegraph from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Gold has been discovered in considerable quantities on the Banks of the Saskatchewan, in the Hudson's Bay territories.

FATHER GIACOMO.—Father Giacomo, Count Cavour's confessor, has been appointed one of the King of Italy's private almoners or chaplains.

THE ALLEGED MARRIAGE OF GENERAL TURE.—Several of the journals having announced the

approaching marriage of General Ture with Miss Wyse, whose mother was of the Bonaparte family, the general has written a letter to contradict the statement.

THE EMPEROR AT BIARRITZ.—A communication from Biarritz states that the Emperor and Imperial Prince's arrival at that place have attracted crowds of strangers. It is impossible to get a bed at any price. Bathing in fancy costumes appears to be the main amusement of the visitors. The Empress has again ordered this year preparations to be made for the continuation of bull-fighting at Bayonne.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT FLORENCE.—“The building of the Palace of the Exhibition here,” says a letter from Florence, “is proceeding with the utmost activity. The number of workmen at present employed amounts to 2,300. The exhibition promises to be most brilliant, for the number of exhibitors inscribed already amounts to 5,600—a very respectable figure, as the number of exhibitors at Paris was, if I mistake not, only 7,000.”

ARDENT SPIRITS FORBIDDEN TO AMERICAN TROOPS.—On the 2nd inst. General Butler issued an order forbidding the use of liquor by the troops at Fortress Monroe, adding that, though not a total abstainer, he included himself in the prohibition. When General Taylor was on the march, a jug without a bottom was seen hung on one of the waggons. His reply to the question as to its use was, “That is the jug in which I carry my whisky.”

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR ON COMMERCE.—The imports at New York for the week ending August 3, and since January 1, have been as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.	Dois.	Dois.	Dois.
Dry goods.....	4,210,028	2,811,620	478,138
General merchandise	2,382,851	2,587,865	1,005,518

Total for the week 6,592,879 .. 5,429,594 .. 1,483,656

Since January 1 154,712,707 .. 141,081,883 .. 85,376,476

FOUR ABORIGINES HAVE BEEN HUNG AT ADELAIDE, in South Australia, for murder. Before their execution they seemed to be aware of their awful situation. They made no confession, but tried to throw the blame on one another. When they were told they would be hung the following morning two of them were much dejected, and during the night inflicted several wounds on themselves, not for the purpose of committing suicide, but to express their excessive grief. Their victims were a Mrs. Rainbird and her two children.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A letter from Ostend, of the 26th inst., says that the season there is now at its height, and is at least as good as in any previous year. The King of Prussia is daily seen walking on the shore in civic costume. His Majesty's son-in-law (the Grand Duke of Baden) and Prince George of Prussia are also at Ostend. According to several of the German journals, the ceremony of the King of Prussia's coronation will be accompanied by the promulgation of a new amnesty, and the creation of a number of new peers.

PURCHASE BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT ROME. The *Moniteur* announces, in the following terms, an acquisition made by the Emperor of the French:—“The Emperor has just purchased out of his privy purse the portion of the Mont Palatine which is comprised under the name of the Farnese Gardens, and which belonged to the King of Naples. The ground purchased by his Majesty is not less than eighteen acres in extent. It includes the famous ruins of the Palace of the Caesars. M. Pietro Rosa, author of the large archaeological and topographical map of Latium, has been appointed Conservator of the Palace of the Caesars, and is at the same time appointed to be director of the excavations which will commence in November next.”

JAMAICA COTTON.—The Governor of Jamaica is, we are told, putting his hand to cotton cultivation on his estate in St. Thomas in the East, adjoining the experiments of the Jamaica Cotton Company. Land planted by Mr. Codrington, the Company's agent in Manchioneal, in February last, has trees on it now nine feet high, and covering from six to seven feet of soil. Forty acres put in with corn in May last, is now one and a-half feet high, and both cotton and corn look very promising, although the season has been unusually wet. The emancipated peasantry are taking great interest in it, and any number can be had to work if only money and land are supplied. There seems now no reason to doubt the full success of the company's experiments.

NEW WORK BY M. GUIZOT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* says:—“M. Guizot is preparing for publication a work on Italy. The former chief of the doctrinaire party, who has learned nothing from events, would endeavour to show that the policy pursued towards Italy from 1814 to 1848 by the Government of the Restoration and of July was the only national and truly French policy. What has been attempted in Italy from the latter period is a medley of confused and loose doctrines, in which German and Italian interests are mixed up with the aspirations of demagogic and disorder. In a word, according to M. Guizot, the national tendencies to unity and revolution, which are supported by the Government of the Emperor in Italy, are contrary to the views which have always prevailed in the great epochs of French history.”

JOHN BROWN, JUN.—The *Toronto Globe*, in a recent issue, says:—“John Brown, jun., has thrown himself into the contest. In a letter addressed to some friends at Chatham, C. W., explaining why he could not be with them to celebrate the 1st of August, he says:—‘Since the defeat of our army at Manassas, I have enlisted for the war, believing that the contest between the North and South is now, substantially,

one between freedom and slavery. Until now I have refrained from engaging in this war from the conviction that the Government would do nothing in behalf of the slave; but the people here are the Government, and they are now demanding in unmistakable terms the removal of the cause of our troubles.' John Brown, jun., has no doubt been a watchful observer of the progress of public feeling in this matter, and we are inclined to accept his testimony with regard to the point which public opinion has reached, as entitled to some weight."

AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS.—Mr. Motley, the historian, has been appointed Minister to Vienna, in place of Mr. Burlingame, who goes to China. The latter gentleman, as well as Mr. Clay, are men who it is admitted are scarcely fit for diplomatic life. They have certainly done us anything but good thus far abroad. Mr. Clay was entitled to reward for his long struggles in behalf of negro emancipation and the sacrifices he had made. For Mr. Burlingame's appointment there is less to be said. Mr. Harvey, our minister to Portugal, I am glad to say, has made a good defence. He was charged with having been in correspondence with the enemy; but the explanation he gives is considered satisfactory. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, late our Minister to France, has just been arrested at Washington on the charge of treasonable designs. He had just arrived from France, and it is said was about to go into Virginia to accept the office of brigadier-general in the Confederate army.—*Guardian*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 4, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET ON ROME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—There is a general belief that the brochure mentioned by the *Times*—“The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy”—is innocent of official handling. It is too clumsy an affair for such suspicion to rest upon it for a moment. Fancy such a phrase, for instance, as this:—“Italy without Venetia is like France without Belgium.” Authorised writers may think such things, but not utter them.

The *Times* correspondent says:—

The pamphlet was, it seems, the first shot fired in the campaign against the temporal power. It appeared on Friday, and yesterday Deutu's shop in the Palais Royal was teeming with others, anonymous and not anonymous, old and new ones. The first was like the great shell, which goes through everything, while the others are like the splinters which it throws about after bursting, and which complete the work of destruction. The “Pope and Rome,” by a Catholic; “Papal Prisons,” by G. Paya; “No more Convents,” by Cayla. The first a philosophical essay, subverting not only the temporal power, but attacking the infallibility of the Pope, and substituting the infallibility of the Church for it; the second a record of the experience of the avocat Vincent de Tergolina, kept four years in prison, and giving a description of them, reminding of Mr. Gladstone's letters and the reports on the trial of political offenders under his deceased Majesty of Naples; the third calling on the Government to apply the strict law to religious congregations, especially of the Jesuits, which are a form of intrigue. In one word, a complete subduing and letting loose.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.

The Patrie of this evening says:—“The English Squadron will leave Naples on the 5th inst., and will return to Malta.”

The same journal also says:—“Last night the first division of the Turkish troops took possession of the dale of Alwitz. The division was to direct its course towards the north of Czerninza, on which place the Montenegrins have fallen back.”

ITALY.

TURIN, Sept. 3.

The Minister of Finance has authorised Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, to receive the instalment of the second tenth of the Italian Loan, on presentation of the certificates.

MILAN, Sept. 3.

The *Perseveranza* of to-day says:—“Baron Riccioli will retain the portfolio for Foreign Affairs until the solution of the Roman question.”

The *Gazetta di Torino* of to-day publishes a despatch from Perugia, stating that the French were actively watching the frontier, and that several encounters had taken place between the French troops and the brigands, who wished to penetrate into Italian territory.

ROME, Sept. 3.

Yesterday fifty Piedmontese soldiers attacked Epitaffio, on the Neapolitan frontier, but were repulsed by the Papal gendarmes. A company of French troops has occupied Epitaffio. An encounter has taken place between the Papal gendarmes and the Piedmontese troops on the road between Orvieto and Bolsena. The Piedmontese troops suffered no loss.

ROME, Aug. 31.

The Duke de Grammont is expected here in order to present to the Pope his letters of recall, he being replaced by the Marquis de Lavallée in the post of French Ambassador.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.

The draught address to the Emperor was passed to-day in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Polish members abstained from voting.

At Cracow, on the occasion of a funeral service for those who fell in the recent disturbances at Wilna, an arbitrary intervention by the police took place, and the tradespeople were compelled to reopen their shops. Many persons were arrested.

PESTH, Sept. 3.

The Comitat of Miskolc has passed a resolution concurring in the protest of the Comitat of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Dist. It is expected that similar resolutions will also be passed by the other Comitats of Hungary.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 2.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says:—“The Cortes will open on October 25. The speech from the throne will announce constitutional reforms, in accordance with the political views of the Liberal Union party.”

ROYAL INTERVIEWS.—The King of Bavaria, who recently had an interview with the King of Prussia at Ostend, visited, a few days back, the King of the Belgians and the King of Wurtemberg, at Wiesbaden; and on returning to his own States, met the Sovereign of Saxony at Augsburg, on the latter's return from Switzerland.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The proceedings of the Brighton inquest were continued yesterday. Coleman, the head guard of the Brighton excursion train, was examined. He is suffering under the fracture of four of his ribs, and also sustained severe internal injuries, and is lying at a cottage in Hassock's-gate. His evidence was taken in bed, and the poor fellow was unable to articulate except in a whisper. His evidence appeared to be given with great fairness. The following is an extract from his evidence:—

Captain Tyler: You did not look to see whether Killick was putting the distance signal on, or what he was doing? Witness: I saw him doing nothing but waving his flag, and in a bustle, as I said before. Captain Tyler: When the driver came to stand did you take your break off at all in the first instance? Witness: No. Captain Tyler: Kept it on? Witness: Kept it on. It ran off two or three times, and then I held it on its place. I had got my hand on the break at the time of the collision, with my head out of the window. That was when I saw the train was going back. Captain Tyler: He went back without consulting you? Witness: He could not consult with me unless he got down and came to me. Captain Tyler: You would have gone back faster if you had not got the break on? Oh, yes, a great deal. Captain Tyler: At what speed do you think you were going when the driver shut the steam off? Witness: I don't know that I can tell that. I suppose it might be about twenty-five miles an hour, but I cannot tell you any more. Captain Tyler: What induced you to put on your break? Witness: I considered John Scott was breaking the rules, and that was why I stuck to my post. The Coroner: Did you look to the south end of the tunnel while you were in the tunnel? Witness: Yes. The Coroner: Could you see the end of the tunnel? Witness: I could see the train coming upon us.

The jury then returned to Brighton and received the evidence of several other witnesses, but had not concluded when the despatch left.

The sufferers by the late accident are progressing towards convalescence. There are seven patients still in the County Hospital, who, under the care of Mr. Furber, senior surgeon, and Mr. Rogers, house surgeon to the hospital, are fast recovering from their injuries. The little child whose legs were fractured is doing well, and the surgeons trust that as she grows up no trace of the injuries she has received will be perceptible in her walk. Several of the smaller claims for compensation for loss of property and trifling injuries have been sent in and settled.

THE DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE HAMPSTEAD JUNCTION RAILWAY.

During Monday night and before daybreak yesterday morning, the roads leading to the Kentish-town fields were thronged, and the fields themselves were illuminated by the glare which the burning timbers of the shattered break and of one of the broken carriages afforded; but from the hour at which the published accounts of the collision began to be circulated, the crowds increased rapidly, and long before noon several thousand people had assembled round the spot on which the engine of the passenger train lay still and around the bridge from which the carriages had fallen over. During the forenoon men were engaged in removing the framework of the smashed carriages from the position into which they had fallen, and turning such of them as still had wheels, so that they might be rolled away.

It is admitted that the collision was the result of gross neglect; but the delinquent has not as yet been named. The servants of the one company seek to throw the blame on those of the other; and inquiries at head-quarters do not result in any light being thrown on this knotty point. There does not appear to be any “Hampstead Junction” staff in existence; though since the accident much trouble has been taken to assure the world that Hampstead Junction line is not a portion of either the London and North-Western or the North London. There are no time-bills for excursion trains on their return to town; but the arrival of each train—special as well as ordinary—is telegraphed from Hampstead to Kentish-town, and when it comes to the latter it is, in like manner, announced at Camden-road station. An official at Kentish-town station asserts positively that this auxiliary showed the signal which should have warned the driver of the passenger train that there was danger ahead; and other officers connected with

the joint management state their belief that signals were exchanged between the two engine-drivers. If there was such an exchange of signals, it may have taken place when it was too late to avert the calamity which followed. It is now clear that the inquiry as to the cause of this accident will, like that at Brighton, resolve itself into one as to signals.

Six persons are lying dead in the London University Hospital; one in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; three in the Middlesex Hospital, and one in St. Pancras Workhouse—making eleven deaths authenticated by official returns. The lad who was taken to the Middlesex Hospital and was spoken of as “unknown” has since been identified by his parents. His name is Charles Standing; he was nineteen years of age, and his father lives at No. 13, Roman-road, Old Ford, Bow East. The old lady who was taken dead to St. Pancras Workhouse has also been identified. Her name is Elizabeth Allen. She was sixty years of age, and was the wife of Mr. Allen, living at Albert-terrace, Stratford New-town. There are several others whose cases are likely to prove fatal. There are twenty-nine wounded in University College, three at the Royal Free Hospital, and two at the Middlesex Hospital—making thirty-three in the whole.

Captain Walker, late of the Galway line, has been appointed to the command of the Great Eastern.

Yesterday Lord Palmerston paid a visit to Shorncliffe Camp, where he reviewed the troops, and to the practice ground of the Hythe School of Musketry.

It is computed that 12,000 persons visited the Botanic Gardens, Dublin, on Sunday, between the hours of two and seven. They went through the greenhouses in regular order, and everything passed off with propriety.

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM.—Every one interested in the efforts made to reform, as well as to punish criminals, will rejoice to learn that the Irish convict system will not be weakened by the retirement of Capt. Crofton. He remains at the head of that department which he has so ably guided.

THE CASE OF LOVE AND FRAUD.—Vincent Colucci, the Italian artist, who is charged with having defrauded Miss Johnstone of the sum of 1,900*l.*, under circumstances with which the public are familiar, was committed for trial yesterday. His counsel wished the lady's letters to be read, but Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, decided that that was a question for the judge to determine.

TRIALS FOR MURDERS.—William Maloney was again examined yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife. The most important testimony given was that of a witness who swore positively that at the very moment he was putting his head into the prisoner's room for the purpose of making an inquiry, he saw him stab his wife in the neck with a knife. The prisoner was remanded till Saturday. While this inquiry was going on at Westminster, a man named Beamish was under examination at Coventry on a charge of having poisoned his wife and infant child by the administration of arsenic.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday, the deaths of 1,127 persons, of whom 577 were males and 550 females, were registered in London. If the deaths from epidemic cholera in the thirty-fifth week of 1854 are withdrawn from the calculation, it will be found that the average number of deaths in corresponding weeks of ten years (1851-60) was 1,058, and if this result be corrected for increase of population, it becomes 1,164. Consequently, the deaths of the last week are slightly below the average mortality. At this season, which the fatal experience of former years invests with more than ordinary interest to the London population, it is gratifying to find that the metropolitan reports, although they show the existence of the usual summer cholera, are still free from indications of the more virulent epidemic.—*Registrar-General's Weekly Return*.

THE MASON'S STRIKE.—In accordance with the resolution of the strike committee, deputations on Monday and yesterday waited upon the following employers:—Messrs. Kilk, Lucas, Smith, Dove, Myers, Brown and Robinson, Winsland, Holland and Hannan, Mansfield, Trollope, and L'Anson, for the purpose of making them acquainted with the intentions of the society to strike their country jobs unless they consented to withdraw the hour system in their London establishments, or submit the whole question to arbitration. In most of the cases the deputations were refused an interview, one firm threatening to indict them for conspiracy, and they only succeeded in seeing Messrs. Lucas, L'Anson, Brown and Robinson, and Trollope, the latter gentleman giving the deputation a courteous reception, and entering at great length into the merits of the dispute, though nothing definite resulted. The reports of the deputations being considered unfavourable, instructions were sent off by last night's post to the smaller country jobs for the men to leave off at once. Delegates will leave town to-day and to-morrow to make arrangements for the withdrawal of the men from the larger jobs, and by Saturday next it is expected the whole of the men will have left.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very moderate, and the trade, both for red and white samples, ruled firm, at Monday's advance in the quotations of 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter. Importers of foreign wheat were very firm, and all descriptions were held at extreme rates. The show of samples was not extensive. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at full currencies. We were scantily supplied with barley, and the trade ruled firm, at fully previous rates. The inquiry for fine malt was steady, at full quotations; but inferior kinds were a slow sale. The oat trade was firm, and prices were well supported.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA.—In the article headed “The Civil War in America” in our last number, for “at the rate of 73.10 per cent.” read “7 3.10 per cent.” For “General Butler has at Fort Monroe some good fugitive negroes under his protection” read “900 fugitive negroes,” &c.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

SUMMARY.

QUEEN Victoria has now exchanged the enthusiasm of Southern Ireland for the repose of North Scotland, passing by the aid of steam within a very short time from the sun-light glories of Killarney to the wild solitudes of Balmoral. Whether in Ireland, Wales, or Scotland, her Majesty has been received with a cordiality that has been limited only by a respectful regard to her own feelings. She has been fortunate enough to behold the loveliest of Irish scenery under the most favourable circumstances, and has so entirely evoked the loyal sympathies of her Irish subjects, that the Ultramontane organs can only record their amazement at the national welcome. Her visit to Ireland has had the good effect of showing that discontent and disaffection do not rise above the whisper of a faction.

Simultaneously the Queen's Prime Minister has been installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, with a revival of the antique ceremonies that has greatly delighted the population of Kent. It was an occasion well fitted to bring out Lord Palmerston's genial qualities and Conservative leanings. His lordship was thoroughly and equally at home when he accepted according to ancient forms the offices of Constable of the Castle of Dover, and Lord Warden, Admiral and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, listened to the laboured eloquence of Dr. Phillimore, or took part in the convivialities of the Maison-Dieu. His speech on the latter occasion was the perfection of adroitness, and his safe common-place remarks threw a halo over an obsolete ceremonial, which has little in common with the realities of modern life, and under other auspices would have appeared like a burlesque.

While listening to the outspoken language of the new Imperial pamphleteer, who proclaims the downfall of the Papal sovereignty, we hear from Rome of despairing efforts to feed the flames of civil disorder which Cialdini is stamping out, and from Turin of Baron Ricasoli's solemn appeal to Europe on behalf of Italy's right to crush conspiracy by taking possession of Rome. It is, perhaps, the last State paper of Italian Premier in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Baron takes upon him the duties of Home Minister, which Minghetti has resigned, but the rumour that Count Arese, the confidant of the Emperor Napoleon, is to succeed to the Foreign-office, is too serious to be credited, as it would imply a change in Italian policy and a surrender of independence not to

be expected from the sturdy chief of the Turin Cabinet. The movement amongst the Italian clergy for sweeping reforms is another indication that the obstinate policy of the Papal Court is paving the way for the overthrow of the spiritual as well as the temporal power of the Romish hierarchy.

More troops to Canada! fresh reinforcements to New Zealand! is the reply of the Home Government to the recommendations of the Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure, that these dependencies should be responsible for their own expenditure. We have abundant evidence that the Canadas can hold their own against any probable contingencies, and too much reason to believe that the expenses of a new and more extended war against the natives of New Zealand will have to be defrayed from the Imperial exchequer. For some time we have been indulging the hope that some two or three millions of our revenue might be saved by throwing our colonies on their own military resources. But the Horse Guards have otherwise willed it. If we do not provoke ill-blood on the American frontier, there is every prospect of a war of mutual extermination in New Zealand which will civilise the native population off the face of creation, and undo in that colony the labours of a quarter of a century on the part of philanthropists and missionaries.

Unauthenticated rumours of a Confederate inroad into Maryland and an attack on Washington, General McClellan's vigorous dealing with mutinous regiments, President Lincoln's attempts to interdict all intercourse with the rebellious States, and his confiscation of Southern property in the North, and the progress of the Confederates in Missouri—are the leading items of American news. The bitterness of feeling that has been chiefly confined to the South is becoming more manifest in the Free States. Suspected traitors are arrested without regard to legal forms, and obnoxious editors are tarred and feathered. The scornful comments of our journals on the Bull's Run disaster have stung our American cousins to the quick, and stimulated the resolution to wipe out the disgrace by military success. The North is passing through a terrible crisis, socially and commercially, which is the more obvious and trying from the necessity of military inaction; and we can readily believe the statement that sooner than allow the Border States to join the new Confederation, the Federal Government will proclaim the abolition of slavery in those frontier districts.

“THE EMPEROR, ROME, AND THE KING OF ITALY.”

For driving down hill at a breakneck pace, particularly if the team be restive, the carriage crazy, and the road skirts a frightful precipice, command us to thoroughbred ecclesiastics! The greater the danger, the less their prudence. They have a natural affinity for ruin. If there be any way leading to it, that way they are sure to select. They absolve themselves from the obligation of consulting common sense, and are too peremptory in seeking an end, to trouble themselves about appropriate means. They are not only apt to go wrong, but to go madly wrong. They follow up a blunder to the death. Nothing can turn them aside when they are once in pursuit of what is obviously unattainable. Want of success only makes them more obstinate, and the more desperate their position the more inflexibly they adhere to the line of policy which brought them into it. This is owing partly, no doubt, to the nature of their education, partly to the fact that they have a great deal more to do with unalterable dogmas than with changing circumstances, partly to their professional habit of laying down the law without fear of check from opposition or appeal, and partly to their undertaking to sway those motives which are admitted to have the right of overriding all others. But to whatever causes ascribable, there can be no question of the fact, that no men are so utterly devoid of wisdom, none profit so little by experience, none persist so untiringly in a doomed course, as ecclesiastics.

We do not assert—for the history of Christendom would instantly refute the assertion—that clerics, as rulers, have always and invariably failed. There have been times, there are now places, in which the special machinery they employ for the government of human nature, exhibits a most fearful power—although, even in these cases, the success is not of the kind professedly aimed at. But the blunders of Churchmen arise from the fact that they stick to the machinery as long as it will hold together, even when it has become notoriously obsolete. Priestly assumptions which, when universally recognised as divine by the consciences of the laity, were weapons of extraordinary and almost unlimited power—the grand mistake has usually been to use these weapons

to such execrable ends, that the moral sense of mankind began first to doubt, then to disbelieve, that they were forged in the sacred fire of religion. And inasmuch as they can inflict no wound but upon the conscience, a perpetual resort to them when they can no longer reach it, becomes supremely ridiculous. This has been the stupid error of Rome. The Papacy in the present day comes in conflict with a wholly different set of ideas and convictions from those it was wont to govern in former times. Its thunderbolts, once the terror of all nations, are now simply watched in their course with amusement. Its anathemas no longer strike dismay into the souls of statesmen and monarchs. Its proceedings are not above criticism. Its infallibility is not now taken for granted. But, above all, its wickedness is not mistaken for sanctity, nor can men see it deliberately and persistently violate the plainest dictates of the moral law, and hold it free from the guilt which such violation entails upon others.

The Pope and the Court of Rome have been lately putting to the severest test the adaptability of their old and obsolete powers, to the new forces which at present sway the world. They have strained to the utmost all the wheels, pinions, and levers of their antiquated and broken-down machinery. The most sagacious man in Europe, and the strongest, has mounted guard over them, that they might do as they pleased in coping with the antagonism of modern civilisation. And a pretty mess they have made of it. The Emperor, perhaps, was right after all. To destroy effectually, and once for all, the temporal power of the Pope, it appears to have been necessary to let it come into the ring with the rights of Italy, and, under the protection of “a judicious bottle-holder,” to let it do its best or its worst. It has done what it could, and has made the world blush at its vulgar crimes. Its absurd demands, its inflated pretensions, its intolerant petulance, its utter want of self-respect, the plots it has fomented, the villains it has blessed and employed, the disorder and misery it has unsparingly sown, and the base and blundering stupidity it has ostentatiously displayed, have prepared the public mind of Catholic Europe for its approaching downfall. It has rejected every chance in its favour. It has missed, or rather misapplied, every opportunity. It has scouted all friendly advice, and has ferociously snatched at the hand which shielded and would have guided it. There is no crime which it has scrupled to commit. There is no baseness of which it showed itself ashamed. It even took pride in the stains which befouled its own character, and it set at nought with insolent impiety its own spiritual influence, the peace and happiness of mankind, and the laws and sanctions of Almighty God. All this, too, it has done in close association with loud professions of saintly devotion; and, while desecrating one of the fairest spots on God's earth, has been assuming to dispense with paternal affection and pity the choicest blessings of heaven.

And now, at length, the hour for the sweeping away of this nuisance is at hand. There have been many voices of warning, many signs, many scaring premonitions before, but they have been unheeded. This time, it is the voice of doom. Whose words it utters is of little moment—but about whose mind and will it represents there surely can be no mistake. The Emperor Napoleon III. sees that the time has now fully arrived when, without shocking the Catholic sentiment of France, he may cease to uphold the temporal power of the Pope. Through the medium of a short pamphlet, full of arguments such as statesmanship can appreciate, and of allusions such as leave the reader in little doubt as to the springs whence they flow, the Papacy is sentenced to be left alone to fulfil its own “destiny.” “The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy” is the title of this brochure, and its practical purport is to the following effect—“If the Court of Rome remains obstinate, then nothing remains but an appeal to the Roman people. The plebiscite will take place under the eyes of the French army. Who will suspect it? And the morning after, if Victor Emmanuel is called upon to reign in Rome, the French troops will be successively relieved by Italian troops, so that nothing should be left to chance, and that no disorder should happen. The King of Italy will publish then the convention between him and the Catholic Powers with a view of insuring the independence of the Holy See, and the splendour of the Catholic religion. The Pope then may do as he pleases. He will remain or depart. On him be the responsibility of religious division!”

We are aware that doubts have been suggested as to the connexion of the Emperor with this significant pamphlet. We should not be surprised, indeed, at *quasi* official disclaimers of all Imperial responsibility for its appearance. It is not in the nature of a decree—and it is meant to probe public opinion, rather than authoritatively to proclaim a policy. But we entertain no ques-

tion that it indicates the result which the Emperor is bent upon bringing about, nor that it is itself one link in the chain of causes meant to bring it about as speedily as possible. Napoleon III. cannot afford to become ridiculous in the eyes of Europe, and Rome, as it has been and is, would soon make him so. "The eldest son of the Church" cannot for ever guarantee his Holy Mother against the consequences of her folly and her crimes. There are limits beyond which even he cannot venture—and the Court of Rome has now got beyond those limits. He must withdraw his troops, or surrender his reputation.

MORE TROOPS TO CANADA.

THE country has been rather unpleasantly taken by surprise at learning that Her Majesty's Ministers have decided upon sending out additional troops to Canada. About two thousand five hundred men, it is said, are to be despatched thither by the Great Eastern some time next month. This resolution is interpreted by the *Army and Navy Gazette* as "a wise precaution on the part of those responsible for the dignity and integrity of the empire." The *Globe*, however, hints a less pretentious solution of the problem. "Brigandage," it says, "is not a special Italian attribute, nor does filibustering appertain exclusively to Europeans. The state of affairs upon the Canadian frontier is of an extraordinary character, and requires more than ordinary care and precaution to be exercised in its vicinity." Having volunteered this information, it appears to apprehend that it will not be accepted as entirely satisfactory, for it hastens to assure us that the step will impose no increased expense upon the British public beyond the cost of the outward transport of the troops.

It is, of course, impossible for us to ascertain the precise character of the information on which Ministers have acted. Lord Lyons may have laid before them evidence of an irritable and unreasonable temper on the part of the Lincoln Cabinet—though we should very much doubt whether any responsible statesman at Washington would carry folly to so extreme a pitch as to threaten, even obliquely, a national endorsement of the policy recommended by the *New York Herald*. Nor does it seem to us probable that the Confederate forces in Missouri will venture upon Canadian soil. The inhabitants of Chicago, we understand, are expecting and preparing for them, but if ever any portion of the troops at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson Davis make their way so far northward, he would take good care, we imagine, not to increase his difficulties by allowing any molestation of Queen Victoria's subjects. "The dignity and integrity of the empire," therefore, are, to all appearance, as little threatened at this moment, so far at least as Canada is concerned, as they have been at any time these last twenty years—and unless the Government have received either from Lord Lyons or from the Governor-General of Canada, information of a much graver character than any within cognisance of, or conjecture by, the public on this side of the Atlantic, it is but throwing dust into their eyes to assign as a sufficient reason for despatching more troops to that strong and thriving colony, that they are required to protect it against foreign insult or invasion.

The *Globe*, probably, gives us the true reason of the step resolved upon by Ministers. It is not at all unlikely that there are districts bordering upon the Canadian frontier, particularly convenient for lawless incursions into British territory, and we are sorry to be obliged to believe that there is more than enough rowdyism in those districts and their immediate vicinity to become troublesome to small towns across the border. It is, moreover, far from impossible that the Democratic party of the Unionists, already alienated from the Republicans, and anxious to avail themselves of the first decent pretext for slipping out of their war with the South, may foment disturbances along the frontier line of Canada, for the express purpose of embroiling the Government of the United States with the Government of Great Britain, and of bringing about, by means of foreign disputes, a hasty patch-up of domestic dissensions. We attribute no such wicked intentions to the American people, as such—but there is abundant evidence to show that no trivial proportion of them, and especially of the Northern Democrats, are but little influenced by notions of right and wrong where the interests of political party are believed to be involved, and that, unfortunately, in almost every State of the Union there is a sufficient leaven of the filibustering spirit to prove, if once let loose, exceedingly galling to peaceful neighbourhoods.

But surely against any incursions of American rowdyism Canada is quite strong enough to protect herself. We ought not to be called upon to furnish her with a sort of military police, even in times of extraordinary commotion. She has a

thriving population—she has her own Parliament, and she has, also, a responsible Government. For all practical purposes she is independent—mistress of all her own resources within her own borders. If she is not competent to hold her own along her frontier line against, not a United States army, but bands of roving blackguards whose chief object would be pillage, she is not what we have hitherto taken her to be. But it is an insult to Canada to question her competence, and we presume that she has not yet given us ground to suspect her readiness. We are afraid she has not been consulted in the matter. So far as we are aware, her own Legislature has not yet been called upon to make the provision necessary for the security of person and property along her frontier, much less has it evinced the slightest indisposition to cope hand to hand with American marauders. What the Governor-General may have said or done in the matter, we cannot tell, of course—but, in the first place, he is not fairly representative of the whole Canadian people, and, in the second place, even if he were, we should equally protest against having to do for them what they can and ought to do for themselves.

We strongly suspect, however, that our Government are mainly influenced by the traditions of colonial policy still entertained in Downing-street. "The dignity and integrity of the empire" is but a euphemism for a fussy and meddlesome habit of forcing upon our colonists the offices of the mother country, even when they are no longer needed for protection. Ministers of the old school are scarcely able to conceive of a colony, however sturdy, being able to meet the smallest difficulty without their assistance. It is a very unfortunate mistake, not only for us who are thereby incumbered with needless burdens, but for our colonial fellow-subjects who are by the same means deprived of many opportunities for self-discipline. We hope Parliament will decide next Session upon the principles which are to regulate in future our military obligations to our colonies. It is quite time to define them clearly, and settle them authoritatively—nor can we imagine the deliberate adoption of any rule which, in the absence of information of the most serious character, would not have prevented the despatch of additional British troops to Canada, as preposterously unnecessary, officious, impolitic, and unjust.

THE RAILWAY SLAUGHTERS.

WITHIN eight days of the dreadful catastrophe in the Clayton tunnel of the London and Brighton Railway, and while the coroner's jury is still prosecuting its inquiries into the causes of that accident, another collision, scarcely less fatal in its results, has sent a cry of mourning and sympathy through the metropolis itself. Again an excursion train is the victim, and again the calamity is the result of the neglect of, or error in using, signals.

On Monday as many as ten thousand persons, chiefly of the humbler classes, left Bow and its neighbourhood for Kew, on a holiday excursion, the proceeds of the trip to be devoted, according to one account, to the benefit of sufferers by railway accidents, but according to a more reliable statement, in aid of the Stratford Library. On leaving Kew in the evening, six trains were found necessary to convey the excursionists back again. The first of these reached its destination in safety. The second at dusk had reached the Kentish-town station of the Hampstead Junction Line, which it passed without stopping at the rate of thirty miles an hour. At that moment a train of ballast trucks was being leisurely shunted on to a siding. Before the operation could be completed, and within sight of persons in the neighbouring houses, the excursion train dashed into the ballast train, cutting it in two and crushing up the trucks. The engine of the passenger train was thrown off the embankment, and dragged four carriages after it. "The scene, as witnessed from the fields below, was terrific. Immediately the engine had struck the trucks, and shivered them into atoms, it leaped from the rails with a sort of half-puff, half-bellow, which was heard to a distance of fully half a mile, and rolled down the embankment on its own side of the line with a hideous dull sound and one or two frightful screeches. The carriages which followed ran on a few feet; but just at the spring of the arch of the bridge the break bounded right over, and was followed by four carriages, in which were a number of passengers. The first two carriages jumped clean into the field, where they lay on their sides, one over the other." The dreadful scenes that ensued almost equalled the horrors of the Clayton tunnel slaughter. We spare our readers a repetition of the harrowing details of a calamity which in a moment hurried some dozen persons into eternity, and mangled and maimed

some forty or fifty more. It is scarcely possible to believe that the scene of the following description was a quiet suburb of the metropolis. It reads more like the picture of a battle-field after a sanguinary contest. "Light was all-important (says one of the reporters), and the remains of the break which had fallen over were set fire to. There was no need to chop it up small; for it had been shivered into a thousand fragments. When the pieces were in a blaze the spectacle was more awful than it had hitherto been. The glare discovered the wounded men, women and children that lay about, surrounded by little groups, who rendered them such assistance as could be procured on the instant. Two or three of the smashed carriages formed one monster fire that shot up its flames to an immense height. The wounded lay here and there, writhing in agony. Men were engaged in dragging corpses from under wheels and axletrees, and out of carriages that had been crushed like pasteboard. Gentlemen and ladies carried water-cans, bottles, and other vessels, and were constantly giving those drunks which the mangled so greedily asked for. Many ladies ran about with linen for the doctors to bandage the wounded; and themselves assisted in the kind office."

There will no doubt be the fullest inquiry into this appalling accident, which must, apparently, have been the result of the grossest negligence. One can find no such excuses as may be pleaded in the case of the Clayton Tunnel collision. Here there was no tunnel to conceal danger—no great pressure of trains that could perplex railway servants. There was every motive for the most rigid precaution at this particular point—the dangerous curve of the line, the proximity of the ballast trucks, the uncertain arrival of a succession of trains beyond the ordinary traffic. Yet these hapless excursionists had to run the gauntlet, which involved the imminent risk of a cruel death. Why, in the darkness of Monday evening, and with half a dozen extra trains expected to dash along the line, were these ballast-trucks there at all? Why at such a critical part of the journey did not these railway comets pause, as is customary, at Kentish Town station? Why were the officials, with a telegraph at hand, kept in ignorance of the approach of these extra trains? And how is it that this line is under a divided responsibility, to the great peril of the public? These questions will, no doubt, be answered in the coming inquiry; and it is to be hoped that the coroner's jury will bring in as stringent a verdict as the evidence will warrant.

That these two fearful railway tragedies, fatal almost beyond precedent, should have excited general anxiety and insecurity, is only natural. They only fulfil the vague apprehension of frequent travellers. Every one has heard of narrow escapes, of collisions, and breaks-down barely averted. The only wonder is that, with the present enormous development of railway travelling, disastrous accidents are not more frequent. These two calamities will now compel inquiry and changes in railway management according to altered circumstances. The same system that in 1848 was adapted to convey two-and-a-half millions of persons will not do in 1861, when the passenger traffic has quadrupled. Railway travelling, especially by means of cheap excursion trains, increases year by year. At the best it involves great risks to the public. But we must accept it as a fact to be provided against by companies in a spirit of liberality and wise forethought. Not only is it now absolutely necessary to provide a perfect system of signals, but such adequate remuneration as will secure efficient servants, and such reasonable hours of service as will prevent overwork and consequent neglect. The most lavish expenditure in these directions would have been far less costly to the Brighton Company than the late disastrous accident. The evidence given at Brighton, moreover, shows that upon the public to a great extent depends the proper working of railway arrangements. As Mr. Hawkins said at the inquest: "The most frequent cause of delay from any terminal station is the late arrival of passengers. It is utterly impossible to start a train at the precise time at which it is advertised. The doors of the station are kept open till the exact hour. If a fly comes up when the hand of the clock is on the hour it is admitted; the luggage has to be taken to the end of the platform. The passengers won't be hurried, and they will choose a carriage they like. There may be a large family, and it is, in fact, impossible to start a train at the precise minute advertised." There is no doubt much truth in this statement, which it is hoped will not be lost upon the public. Whether, after all, the traffic on some railways has not been developed so far beyond a safe limit as to require new lines to divide it, is a question that is becoming one of serious practical interest.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the accident on the London and Brighton Railway was resumed on Tuesday. Mr. Jacob Webley, superintendent of the Brighton station, was the first witness called. Nothing material, however, was elicited, as he was not on duty on the Sunday.

Mr. J. C. Craven, the locomotive and carriage superintendent of the company, was then called, and gave evidence as to the gradients up to and through the Clayton tunnel. There is a uniform rise from Brighton all the way to the tunnel, amounting altogether to thirty-five yards in the five miles. From the mouth of the tunnel there is a fall all through, being at the rate of 1 in 237 for the first three-quarters of a mile, so that an up-train which had reached the tunnel would have no difficulty in going through, but would go through with its own velocity. The distance signal is put on by the flange of the wheels of the engine or carriages acting on a lever, which also rings a bell in the signalman's box. In clear weather the company run trains every day within five minutes of each other. If they did not, witness did not believe they could get through their business at London-bridge. It was quite possible, and had, in fact, occurred, that one train passing would not put on the signal, and a second passing directly afterwards would put it on. In hot weather, the long wire was apt to expand. If a red flag was shown at the mouth of the tunnel as a train entered, it was the duty of the driver to stop in the tunnel and send the guard back to ascertain the cause.

Mr. Charles Legg, station master at Brighton, was then examined. He deposed that the Portsmouth train was seventeen minutes late at Brighton, and the Brighton excursion was twelve minutes late at starting. The drivers were not reprimanded for not keeping time. The guard makes the entries of time in a book kept for the purpose, and the witness did not know of any check on their entries.

Henry Killick, the signalman at the Brighton end of the Clayton tunnel, was then called. It appeared that there are two signalmen at that end of the tunnel, who take turns of duty of twelve hours each. In reply, however, to Captain Tyler, the Government inspector, who was present from the Board of Trade, the witness stated that on alternate Sundays each signalman was on duty for twenty-four hours at a time. On being cautioned by the coroner that he need not give any answer which he thought might criminate himself, the witness expressed his wish to tell the whole truth about the matter. He was then examined at great length both by the coroner and all the parties interested, and the account of the whole affair which he originally gave remained unshaken.

When I found the signal would not work, I tried to put it right, but I could not put it on until the next train. That was two or three minutes after. I could not do so until after the driver had passed the distance signal. That is about 300 yards from me. I then took down the red flag, and showed it to the driver. The train was then about half-way between the signal and me. The driver at once turned off the steam. When the Portsmouth train entered the tunnel I telephoned to the man at the other end. I received a return message directly. I gave him, "Train in," and he answered it; and when the train was out, he gave me, "Train out." The second train was then just going into the tunnel. When the second train came I showed the red flag. I had then succeeded in getting the signal to work. That would put on the danger signal. When the second train had been in some time, I asked my mate at the other end whether she was out? When the second train entered the tunnel I gave the signal to the man at the other end. When he gave me "Train out," I gave him "Train in," again, as quick as lightning. The second train was passing by me and partly in the tunnel, when he gave me "Train out." I did not get any message back as to the second train till I asked my mate at the other end. I telephoned, "Is she out?" and I got an answer directly, "Yes." When I telephoned "Train in," the second time I did not receive any answer, for I did not wait. I went out directly to alter the signal for the train "All right." I thought the guard, when he saw the white flag, would go on. When I received the second message the danger signal was up, and I altered it. From the time I received the message "Yes" as to the first train, four or five minutes had elapsed before the other train entered. There was ample time, therefore, for the train to have passed through. At the same time that I asked him whether the train was out and received the answer "Yes," I saw the third train coming on about three-quarters of a mile off. I did not hear anything until the third train had got into the tunnel, and then I heard a noise and thought the boiler was bursting. I showed the red flag when the second train entered the tunnel, to stop them. I do not know whether by the rule they should go on or come back. They ought to stop, not in the tunnel but outside; but he could not stop the train soon enough. I thought the train would stop in the tunnel when they saw the red flag, and that the guard would come back.

With regard to the self-acting signal, he stated that it had failed to act when a train passed over seven or eight times during the last four or five years, generally, either in very cold weather from the wire being frozen to the ground, or very hot, from the expansion of the wire. The three trains all came up within seven minutes, and were all travelling at considerable speed.

The signalman at the north end of the tunnel was then examined; his evidence corroborating that of the former witness in every particular.

The inquest was resumed again on Thursday, and the principal witness examined was the driver of the Brighton excursion train. James Scott said:—

I am an engine-driver in the service of the London

and Brighton Company, and on Sunday morning last drove the Brighton excursion up. I have been in the company's service nine years. I noticed the time I started from Brighton; it was 8.31. I took that time by my watch, which agrees with the clock in the yard, and the stores. There were seventeen carriages, but I did not take notice of the breaks. I should think it was about ten minutes to nine when we got to the Clayton tunnel. When I approached the distance signal I saw it was all right, and just as we were going into the tunnel he gave his red flag. I immediately shut off the steam. I should think I had got about 250 yards into the tunnel before I succeeded in stopping the train. I reversed the engine, and put the break on to stop as quick as possible. In reversing the engines the train might back twenty or thirty yards, but I did not back the engine at all. We were not going back when the collision took place; we were standing still; and had been for about two minutes. I had not time to send the guard back. I did not see anything of the other train coming till "he hit her." The collision knocked me into the tender, but did not hurt me much. I got up, and went back and saw broken carriages and people lying hurt. The engine was standing nearly upright, resting nearly on top of one of the carriages. I have never looked back to see whether the distance signal at Clayton has not acted when we have gone over it. I consider it quite clear by all means to stop as soon as possible after I see the red flag, even if shown at the mouth of a tunnel.

By Captain Tyler: I have been a driver since May last. My watch was right by the clock against the stores. I was going nearly thirty miles an hour. I shut the steam off just as we were going into the tunnel. I only saw the red flag about three yards before we got to the tunnel. I think by reversing the engine I could stop at 250 yards, although the gradient is down hill. When I brought the train to a standstill I looked over the hand-rail for a signal to start again from the guard. I could not see him; it was too dark; nor anybody else. The engine might have moved back twenty or thirty yards, having the steam against her. I had not the steam on when the collision occurred, for I shut it off directly. The buffers were closed, and that caused the train to move back.

The driver and guard of the Portsmouth train were also examined, and the inquiry was again adjourned.

The evidence given on Friday was of no great public importance. The coroner's jury did not sit on Saturday. The principal witness examined on Monday was Mr. Hawkins, the traffic manager of the London and Brighton Railway. He said it was one of the rules of the company that no train shall be started (except at London Bridge) at a less interval than five minutes from the despatch of the previous one.

I am not aware as a matter of fact that trains are started from Brighton at shorter intervals than five minutes. No such circumstance has ever come to my knowledge. The most frequent cause of delay from any terminal station is the late arrival of passengers. It is utterly impossible to start a train at the precise time at which it is advertised. The doors of the station are kept open till the exact hour. If a fly comes up when the hand of the clock is on the hour it is admitted; the luggage has to be taken to the end of the platform. The passengers won't be hurried, and they will choose a carriage they like. There may be a large family, and it is, in fact, impossible to start a train at the precise minute advertised. The Portsmouth excursion is advertised to start from Brighton at 8.5 a.m., but it does not take up passengers there. If it kept correct time that would allow eight minutes for shunting. If the Portsmouth train arrived twenty minutes after time it would be sent off before the Brighton excursion.

The Coroner: I have it in evidence that the Portsmouth train arrived at 8.16, and left at 8.28.

Witness: In that case it would be the duty of the station-master at Brighton to start the Brighton train first, because a considerable time must be allowed for shunting the Portsmouth train, and the interval would allow the Brighton train to get well away. Express trains and excursion trains can be got away nearer to their time than ordinary trains, because people do not bring luggage, and are more punctual in arriving. The increase in passenger traffic on the line has been very great. In 1848, the number of passengers conveyed by the company was 2,485,000; in 1860, it had increased to 9,545,000. That was exclusive of the season-ticket holders, who have increased in a larger proportion. The number of trains, I should say, has increased in a larger ratio than the number of passengers. My object has always been to keep the trains within a reasonable limit in point of length, and I attribute our increase of passengers in a great measure to the increase of the number of trains. A signalman who had two trains passing him nine years ago, when Killick became signalman, would have, I doubt not, four times as many now. We have more relieving men than we had then, but we have also more places to relieve. When there is a large number of trains we get the signalman's attention, which we cannot insure when he has very little to do.

The Coroner: Was there any ground for Scott's backing the train? What could lead him to back his train?

Witness: There are many circumstances that would make it excusable. He did not like to keep a number of passengers within the tunnel. If he could see that the line was perfectly clear the wisest course would have been that stated by Jackson the other day, to creep slowly on through the tunnel. However, it would be against the rules, and there might be reasons why one line only in the tunnel should be worked. It was as much against the rules to back, however, as it would have been to go forward. It was the duty of the hinder guard to run back directly the train stopped. He should have gone back to the first fixed signal, to see it put to danger. He ought then to have gone to the driver and told him to back the train to the mouth of the tunnel.

By Mr. Faithfull: This is the first accident in a tunnel that has happened on the Brighton line. I believe our system of signals is the best that can be devised, but we are quite willing to consider any improvements that could be made in it. We and other railway companies used to close our doors five minutes before the departure of the trains. The outcry of the public was, however, so great that we were obliged to abandon it, and if we were to revert to that practice the *Times* would be full of letters against it. (A laugh.) The increase in the

number of passengers on the line from 2,500,000 to 9,500,000, or thereabouts, is principally in our suburban traffic. There has been no great increase in our Brighton traffic proper for several years. The number of trains on the main line running into Brighton in August, 1852, was sixteen: the number in the corresponding month of 1861 was twenty-one trains.

The inquiry, after occupying eight hours, was then again adjourned.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

The *Times*' special reporter has some remarks on the general bearing of the facts already elicited.

The jury have now (he says) made considerable progress with the investigation. They have examined the engine-drivers, firemen and guards of the three trains (saving Coleman), and all the other officials of the company who could throw any light on the accident. The railway company appear desirous to assist the jury by all the means at their disposal, yet their legal adviser and the coroner are still at issue in regard to some documents withheld by the company which the coroner calls upon them to produce. The legal advisers of the deceased and injured persons carefully watch the evidence with a view to ulterior proceedings under Lord Campbell's Act, while the company cannot be insensible to the tremendous pecuniary liabilities which they incur by the production of statements made by the servants of the Company for the information of the directors and officers. The evidence hitherto given has gone a great way towards clearing up the causes of the accident. It is stated to be an unusual precaution on railway lines to have a man at each end of a tunnel (as was the case at the Clayton tunnel) to telegraph the arrival and departure of each train, and to give the necessary signals. It has not escaped remark that the additional precautions used at the Clayton tunnel have been in some sort the cause of the accident. Had the signalmen at the tunnel been dispensed with, as on the other lines, it is argued that no accident would have happened, and the trains would have passed on without interruption. The feeling in the town appears to be that the trains are allowed to follow each other in too quick succession. One of the witnesses, on Friday, deposed to a statement made just after the accident by Killick, the signalman at the tunnel, that "the trains followed so quick upon each other that he did not know what he was about." The evidence is of course narrowly scrutinised from day to day by those who are acquainted with the witnesses or cognisant of the facts. It would seem that the accident might have been prevented if the guards in charge of the excursion (the second train) had run back instantly to the mouth of the tunnel to ask why Killick, the signalman, had brought them up with a red flag. The evidence upon this point is conflicting. Scott, the engine-driver of the excursion, says he stopped when about 250 yards in the tunnel. The carriages backed about twenty or thirty yards. The train then stopped about two minutes. Being asked whether he sent the guard back, he replied, "No, there was not time." He took hold of the hand-rail and waited for a signal from the guard to start again. It was, however, too dark to see the guard. Mr. Jackson, an ex-engine driver, who was a passenger in the train, calculated the train returned 400 or 500 yards, so that the passengers believed they were going back out of the tunnel. It was not the duty of the driver to back the train, and if the guard had jumped promptly down when the train stopped, and ran towards the south end of the tunnel, the signalman would not have supposed the train had cleared the tunnel, and might have shown his red flag in time to stop the third train. Butcher, the head guard of the Brighton excursion (second train), stated that his train had been standing still a minute and a half or two minutes before the third train ran into it. Subsequently he denied this, and averred that if he had said that the train had stood still a minute and a half or two minutes he made a mistake. Other witnesses state that the train had been four or five minutes in the tunnel before the collision. The interval answers to the difference between the starting of the trains from Brighton. It does not appear that the defectiveness of the distance signal (if it really was out of order) is altogether chargeable with the catastrophe. If it had been turned on to "danger" there would still have been the white flag shown by Killick to mislead the third train, and lead the driver to believe the second train had cleared the tunnel. The confusion relative to the signals between the signalmen at each end of the tunnel seems to have been caused by the want of clearness in describing the trains. If the trains had been described in their messages to each other as "first," "second," and "third," train, no mistake could have occurred. The use of the definite article in the message, "Is the train out?" was only calculated to mislead when three trains were passing within an interval of a few minutes.

STATE OF THE WOUNDED, AND INCIDENTS.

Seven patients remaining at the Sussex County Hospital are progressing favourably. One of the cases is that of Elizabeth Edwing, a child of two and a half years old. She was with her mother, who was returning to London from a short visit to Brighton. The mother was killed, and the child could of course give no account of herself. Both her legs were fractured, and she had also sustained a fracture of the thigh, besides being scalded. Next day Mr. Edwing came down from London, and identified his little girl. She is doing well.

The Extramural Cemetery, where sixteen of the dead have been interred, was on Sunday afternoon visited by a great concourse of persons. Some of the relatives and survivors, attired in the deepest mourning, visited the graves of the deceased.

Among the tragic incidents in humble life to which the calamitous event gave birth, the following may be mentioned:—A young woman, in service in London, obtained her mistress's permission to invite her father and mother to spend the day with her at her mistress's house. Dinner was provided, but the visitors failed to arrive. The family probably heard of the accident, for on Monday the daughter, full of anxiety, came to Brighton to inquire whether her father and mother were in the train. She could hear nothing about them until she arrived at her father's house, where she found the blinds closely drawn, and learnt, to her horror, that both her parents were in the train with her little brother, a child of eighteen months, and that all three were

killed by the accident. The unfortunate man and wife have left nine children.

SPECIAL SERMONS ON THE CALAMITY.

The solemn event was on Sunday most impressively alluded to in most of the churches and chapels of the town. At Christ Church, Montpelier-road, the Rev. J. Vaughan said, "they were not justified in considering that the visitation was a special judgment on them for sins committed; but when a visitation visited the community, then it was reasonable to suppose that the community so afflicted had been guilty of a long course of crime. Brighton, he regretted to say, was a most dissipated and disgraceful town. The Sabbath breaking and profligacy which was exhibited in it from year to year might well lead them to believe that the anger of the Lord was roused against them." At St. Peter's Church, North Level, the Rev. T. Cooke, at a morning service, offered the Church prayers for the bereaved and wounded, and returned thanks for William Lower, his children, and other persons, whose lives were spared. At St. Margaret's, Cannon-place, the Rev. E. Clay based his discourse on Eccles. viii. 5, 6. The subject was "The all-controlling Providence of God, as displayed in the changes, chances, and accidents" of this life. In the course of the sermon the rev. gentleman urged the many influential persons present to second an appeal which he had addressed to the railway directors, to refrain, as far as possible, from mere pleasure excursion traffic on the Lord's day. In the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, A.B., the successor of the Rev. Joseph Sortain, from Luke xiii. 2, 3, "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered these things?" &c.

ANOTHER FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

COLLISION ON THE HAMPSTEAD JUNCTION RAILWAY LINE.

On Monday evening a terrible catastrophe occurred on the Hampstead Junction line, owing to a collision between an excursion train and a train composed of an engine and tender, nineteen ballast trucks, and a break van. The Hampstead Junction is a line which has been opened within the last two years. It joins the North London at Camden-road station, and passes thence through Camden-town and Kentish-town, by Hampstead, and so on to Kew, where it runs close to the South-Western line, over which passengers wishing to proceed to Richmond are conveyed without a change of carriages. The Hampstead Junction line is much used by persons going from the city to Kew, Richmond, and Twickenham; and on Sundays and Mondays throughout the summer season not only do the ordinary trains fill well, but there are excursions constantly. On Monday there were two or more special trains to Kew; and it was to one of these the dreadful accident occurred. In its course from the Camden-road station of the North London Railway the Hampstead Junction line is curved in several places, and passes close to the rear of the houses till it crosses the Carlton-road, in Kentish-town. It then enters the fields, and for about a quarter of a mile runs at the back of the houses on the east side of Carlton-road, and between them and the main road through Kentish-town, which leads to Highgate-rise. A few hundred yards further on in the Hampstead direction is the Kentish-town station, the first on the line after it leaves Camden-road. The Hampstead station is about half a mile beyond the Kentish-town. From Hampstead to the point at which the line crosses Carlton-road it forms an arc of considerable bend. The collision took place at some dozen yards nearer to the Kentish-town station than a bridge over what is at present a path from Carlton-road to the Kentish-town-road. Down to this bridge from the town end the rails are laid on a road supported by brickwork arches, which are about thirty-five feet high. From the bridge to the Kentish-town station there is an embankment of about the same height, and from the Kentish-town station to Hampstead a deep cutting. The company is at present erecting an extensive coal depot adjoining the Kentish-town station, and a train of trucks is engaged daily in bringing up ballast from Bushey for making the siding which is to lead from the main line into the coal shed. When these trucks deliver their ballast they proceed up the line to the bridge over the pathway before referred to. At this point there is the usual apparatus for shunting them in on the down line, and they return to the Kentish-town station, and so on to Bushey.

On Monday evening, at about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the men in charge of the ballast train had delivered their loads, and proceeded to the bridge, on which they were being shunted, when a passenger train was seen to be coming up at a rapid pace along the line from which the ballast train was moving slowly. The driver of the latter had lighted his lamp, and when he saw the other train approaching he waved a red light and shouted. The driver of the former in his turn blew his whistle, but the precaution was too late. It was not yet dark. There were many people in the windows of the houses in Carlton-road and a great number walking in the fields; and from several of them shrieks were heard before the trains met; for it was but too evident to any one who saw their respective positions that in a few seconds after the red light was waved and the up engine blew a succession of awfully shrill screeches a violent concussion was inevitable. It has been before observed that attached to the engine of the ballast train were nineteen trucks. About half these had crossed to

the down line, and about midway it was struck by the passenger train. The scene, as witnessed from the fields below, was terrific. Immediately the engine had struck the trucks, and shivered them into atoms, it leaped from the rails with a sort of half-puff, half-bellow, which was heard to a distance of fully half a mile, and rolled down the embankment on its own side of the line with a hideous dull sound and one or two frightful screeches. The carriages which followed ran on a few feet; but just at the spring of the arch of the bridge the break bounded right over, and was followed by four carriages, in which were a number of passengers. The first two carriages jumped clean into the field, where they lay on their sides, one over the other. The next came with its end upon the second of the two carriages which had broken off from the train in their bound; and when the train came to a standstill this third carriage remained poised in the position in which it had fallen upon the others. Its coupling irons not having broken, it dragged the fourth carriage half over the side wall of the bridge, in which position it remained half suspended, but with its hind wheels stuck in the embankment. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood instantly ran to the spot. The moans of the dying, the cries of the wounded, and the lamentations of those who missed their relatives, were to be heard on every side. The ends of the first two carriages had been broken by the fall, and several of the passengers were at once pulled out. They were lacerated and bleeding to a frightful extent. In some instances it was impossible to recognise a single feature, and the unfortunate victims were unable to utter a word. There were a great many young children and babies in the train, and the screams of several of them were heartrending in the extreme. "Father!" "Mother!" "My child!" "My God, my infant!" were cries that assailed the ears from every direction. Many women, on being released from the carriages, dropped down in an apparently lifeless swoon. All this time the passengers who had escaped altogether, or escaped with slight injuries, were rushing frantically down the embankment; and terrified women and men were throwing themselves over the fencing and into the fields, regardless of what might occur to them so that they got out of the reach of the ill-fated train. The engine lay on its side, still puffing, and with steam rushing forth at all points. Near it was stretched the poor fireman, who had fallen with it. He seemed much injured, and was carried off to an hospital. By this time it was getting quite dark, and necessarily there was the additional element of confusion added to those others that contributed to make up a scene such as has been rarely witnessed even after railway collisions. The families residing in the neighbourhood sent for doctors and conveyances for the wounded. Many of the latter were at once carried off to the residences of medical men, but others requested to be allowed to lie in the fields, if only a drop of water could be procured for them. Within about 20 minutes after the accident a strong body of men from the Kentish-town and Camden-town police-stations arrived, and a number of cabs and wagons were on the ground; but at eight o'clock it was dark and no gas near. Light was all-important, and the remains of the break which had fallen over were set fire to. There was no need to chop it up small; for it had been shattered into a thousand fragments. When the pieces were in a blaze the spectacle was still more awful than it had hitherto been. The glare discovered the wounded men, women, and children that lay about, surrounded by little groups, who rendered them such assistance as could be procured on the instant. There was the engine on its side, puffing out its hot steam; carriages were hanging in a position that made them appear as if they were just about to fall to the earth; and, most melancholy of all, from under the first carriage that had come over the bridge there were visible the head of one man and the legs and arms of another. The police and others at once set about attempting to extricate those who remained inside; but it is almost unnecessary to add that only lifeless bodies were taken out. They had already been half-an-hour in a carriage that had fallen some thirty-five or forty feet, and over which lay another that had come down with its full weight from the same height. Much anxiety was expressed about the fate of the driver of the passenger train, of whom up to this there had been heard nothing. A search was made for him up and down the embankment, and in a few minutes after it was commenced a man in the employment of the company stated that his dead body had been found near the engine. The stoker was much scalded and otherwise injured. The engine of the ballast trucks remained on the line uninjured after the collision, and none of the men in charge of it appear to have been injured. Trains coming up from Kew usually stop at the Kentish-town station, it being the next to Camden-road, and at the latter passengers have to change carriages for the North London line. In this instance the excursion train did not do so. That the men on the ballast train distinctly state; and it seems impossible that it could have stopped there, for, had it done so, the driver must have seen the ballast trucks. Indeed, at the scene of the accident the matter was not disputed; for, on some one remarking that it was a wonder why the passenger train had not pulled up at Kentish-town, one of the officials remarked, "It was an excursion, and had no right to stop there." In reply to an inquiry as to whether he was right in shunting at that particular moment, one of the men in charge said there was nothing to tell them that the up-train was coming, and added, "There

are no papers for these excursions." If it be a fact that there are no time-tables for excursion trains at a point where shunting has been going on several times in the day for some weeks past, there must have been gross negligence on some one's part, more especially if the passenger train was to pass the Kentish-town station without pulling up. Under such circumstances, and considering that the line is so much curved from Hampstead to Camden-town, the only wonder is that such an unpardonably faulty arrangement had not sooner resulted in a catastrophe like the present. The train, the return journey of which has brought desolation to so many homes, consisted of 13 or 14 carriages, besides the break van which followed the engine. It is stated that the excursionists were officers and friends of officials in the employment of the North London Company; but such was the consternation to which the fearful occurrence gave rise, that it was with considerable difficulty any particulars were gathered more than those which the ground itself presented to the spectator's view. At about a quarter past 8 a down train arrived from London. The engine came to a stand, of course, and the look of terrified amazement with which its occupants viewed the scene was indescribable. At that hour there were some thousands of people collected in the fields and up the embankment at each side of the bridge. Two or three of the smashed carriages formed one monster fire that shot up its flames to an immense height. The wounded lay here and there, writhing in agony. Men were engaged in dragging corpses from under wheels and axle-trees, and out of carriages that had been crushed like pasteboard. Gentlemen and ladies carried water-cans, bottles, and other vessels, and were constantly giving those drinks which the mangled so greedily asked for. Many ladies ran about with linen for the doctors to bandage the wounded; and themselves assisted in the kind office. The policemen with their lanterns kept a path for those who were carrying the injured to the cabs, vans, carts, which were now drawn up in a line to the byroad leading out to Kentish-town; and from all sides men, women, and children were running with lamps and lighted candles to what, without the slightest exaggeration, may be termed a field of slaughter. The driver of the ballast train said that the excursion train appeared to him to have been coming at a rate of about sixty miles an hour; but the probability is that he was deceived in this. To those who saw it from the windows of the houses and from the field it did not appear to be coming at such speed, though its pace was rapid.

On inquiry at the hospitals the following list was obtained of the persons who had been admitted:—To the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, Mrs. Emma English, aged forty, wife of James English, residing at 24, John-street, Clerkenwell, dead. The injuries which this lady had received were fracture of the spine, laceration of the left foot, and several severe scalp wounds. She died in three quarters of an hour after her admission to the hospital. James English, aged forty-one, her husband, has received scalp wounds and several contusions, which are not likely to prove fatal. Sarah Cox, aged forty-three, No. 1, Iceland-road, Old Ford, has received fracture of the ribs, scalp wounds, and general contusions. A child, six months old, with bruises on the head, name not known. The patients taken to the hospital were promptly attended to by Mr. Alexander Marsden, the house surgeon.

In the Middlesex Hospital.—Two boys named Greenwood, one twelve, the other eight years, and a lad aged about eighteen, name unknown, brought in dead. A man named Terry, living in the Liverpool-road, collar-bone fractured. A woman named Philpott, nasal-bone fractured, and other injuries.

In University College Hospital, Gower-street, Miss Stacey, West India-yard, Bow; and Mary Bellis (addresses not known), dead. Three others dead, not yet identified. Elizabeth Ward, 91, Upper-street, Islington; George Hewitt, Cornhill-road, Bow; Olive Hewitt; Sarah Essex, the Point, Stratford; Mary Ann Mathews, 3, Colt-street, Old Ford; John Darley, Catholic Chapel, Moorfields; Joseph Cocks, 7, John-street-north, Shacklewell; Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Hemmings, Annie Ward, M's. Jane Greenwood, wife of a station master; Mrs. Holt, Henry Stacey, John Stacey, George Henry Bolton, the stoker, Old Ford, Bow; W. Woodley, Iceland-road; George Woodley, father of the above; Edward Essex, Stratford New Town; Isaac Coxall, Old Ford, Essex; Mr. Cox, Bow; William Stewart, Leighton Buzzard; Joseph Bridges, 2, Richmond-terrace, Campbell-road, Bow; Mr. Bushbrook, Hawkscourt; two men and a boy unknown, one woman unknown, and an infant unknown, all more or less injured. In St. Pancras Workhouse, an old woman, name unknown, dead. The above list gives a total of 10 dead and 33 wounded in the hospitals; but it was stated that there were at least three dead who had not been taken to any public institution. These, with the 10 in hospital, would give 13 dead. It is impossible to say yet how many were wounded.

Terrible as the catastrophe has proved to be, it is providential that it is no worse. Some of the papers have stated that the train consisted of ten or twelve carriages, others of nineteen or twenty, others that there were as many as thirty carriages attached to the ill-fated engine which went over the embankment. All these estimates are much below the mark, 10,000 passengers having left Kew in so many carriages that it was necessary to divide them into six separate trains. In the first of them were Mr. Chubb, the secretary of the North London Railway Company, and his family; the locomotive superintendent of the line, and his family; Mr. J. H. Bell

and Mr. Robert Bell, members of the London newspaper press, and their families, as well as many others who have shown an interest in the welfare of the company's servants, for whose especial pleasure the train was provided. It was the third portion of the train to which the accident happened.

It is stated that one suggestion which will be made before the coroner and jury to-day is this,—that the ballast train was protected by a signal, and that the up-train would have been safe if the signal had been observed, but that the signalman on duty is said, most unaccountably, to have reversed it. The man is not in custody, but is under surveillance, which, perhaps, amounts to pretty much the same thing. It is only fair to the signalman, whose name is not given, to say that the only conclusion that could be come to by any person closely examining the line is, that it must be exceedingly difficult for a man placed in such a position to do his duty satisfactorily. The line at the point where the accident happened is not merely a curve,—it is a zigzag, and a train coming rapidly round upon the spot at which the ballast wagons and engine were stationed, could hardly fail to run into it, especially if the evening happened to be rather dark. The driver is not dead, as represented. He is very much scalded and maimed, but he will, it is hoped, be sufficiently recovered to give evidence at an adjournment of the inquest. This inquiry will be commenced either by Mr. Wakley or Mr. Brent, at twelve o'clock to-day, at the Elephant and Castle, opposite St. Pancras Workhouse, whence it will be immediately adjourned to the Vestry Hall at St. Pancras.

INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

This unique ceremonial took place at Dover on Wednesday. Splendid weather, a gorgeous revival of mediæval pageantry, a sumptuous banquet, and two speeches from the new Lord Warden, combined to make the day one of the most brilliant in the annals of the chief of the five ports. The last demonstration of a similar nature was twenty years ago, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who was then Lord Warden. The town was thronged throughout the day with excursionists from all parts, and gaily decorated with triumphal arches, flags, and other tokens of rejoicing. Lord Palmerston rode over from Walmer about one o'clock, and was received by a force of about 1,000 volunteers, consisting of the principal Kent and Sussex corps, who went through a series of manoeuvres with much steadiness. Having lunched at the Castle, his lordship left by the drawbridge for Bredenstone-hill, where he opened a Court of Shepway, in a tent within the Drop Redoubt, with all the prescribed formalities and quaintly-phrased mandates. The seneschal (Mr. Knocker, town clerk of Dover) then read the writ summoning the five ports, the ancient towns, and their "limbs," to send representatives to the court. Returns to the writ were then made from fourteen of the fifteen corporations to which the writ was addressed, Fordwich, a decayed "limb" of Sandwich, with only 237 inhabitants, being the one exception. The fourteen corporations were respectively represented by their mayors and aldermen, or bailiffs and jurats. Lord Palmerston then announced that her Majesty had nominated him to the office of Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Admiral and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns and their members, and requested the seneschal to read his patent of office. The seneschal then read the patent conferring on his lordship the remnant of the ancient jurisdiction attached to his office, together with the right to all wrecks of flotsam, jetsam, and lagan, or lost merchandise, and all things taken up, gotten, or recovered from the sea, either by himself, his deputies, or agents of all the ports or creeks, as well by land as water, within the precincts and liberties of the Cinque Ports, the office to continue for life. Lord PALMERSTON then announced his acceptance of the office in a few words, which were followed by a salute of nineteen guns from the adjacent fort.

Dr. PHILLIMORE, Judge of the Admiralty Court of the Cinque Ports, then delivered a congratulatory address to his lordship. After alluding to the recent reforms, by which the office has been deprived of its substantial emoluments, and the Cinque Ports of many of their privileges, and reminding the Lord Warden that though the Cinque Ports no longer took a prominent part in maintaining the naval supremacy of England, no part of the country had furnished a better or more efficient quota of volunteers, Dr. Phillimore concluded thus:—

To many persons, my Lord Warden, all traditional customs and rights appear idle and useless, but I demur to their philosophy. I deny their statesmanship. To you, my Lord Warden, we know that we shall not look in vain for respect for traditional usage, to conciliate progress with stability, to accept the spirit of the present, and to reverence that of the past; to pursue a policy at once reforming and conservative is the high mission entrusted by the Crown and the people to your Lordship's hands, and with that mission the present ceremony is not inconsistent. Indeed, my Lord Warden, the ceremony furnishes of itself no insignificant proof of your extraordinary popularity, for I am informed by our Seneschal that the 1st recorded public installation was that of the Duke of Dorset in 1765. During that interval nearly a century has rolled away. And what a century! What mighty names do I find on the muster-roll of Lord Warden! For to pass by others, and even your immediate predecessor, the able and gifted Dalhousie, whose loss we have not yet ceased to lament, think of the names alone of Pitt and Wellington, both dear to this country for their many victories—victories of peace (for such they are) and victories of war, but dearer still for the true English hearts which warmed their bosoms,

for the genuine love which they bore to their country. And, my Lord Warden, permit me to say that it is not so much that your name has been associated for many years with every great political event in Europe—of all of which you have indeed been a great part—and by a happy fortune having been the chosen friend of the great Canning, you have lived to choose his illustrations for the preservation of India; not so much that you now are in possession of the highest object of ambition which a subject can attain; not so much on these grounds, ample as they are, that you are received, here as elsewhere, by this hearty greeting, but because there is a general and deeply rooted conviction throughout the land that your heart's desire is to promote the welfare of England. Fully sharing in this conviction, we of the Cinque Ports heartily congratulate your Lordship on this accession to your other honours, and we feel certain that our remaining rights and privileges are safe in your Lordship's hands. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON replied briefly, saying in answer to Dr. Phillimore's remarks:—

I quite concur with my learned friend that we ought to respect ancient traditions, because, although they have a value which a superficial observer may not at first be apparent, yet if any one will look at the hearts of men and into his own feelings, he will be convinced that the knowledge that the town or the county, the corporation or the community, to which he belongs has been famous in history, has been loyal to the Sovereign and done good service to the country,—that sentiment in his mind is guarantee for good conduct in whatever circumstances he may be placed, because, independently of his own sense of what is right and what is wrong, he would feel ashamed of lowering the character of that community in connexion with which his ancestors for generations and centuries past have done credit to their country, and rendered themselves useful to the Crown and the State of which they formed part. The members of the Court having done obeisance to his lordship, it was then dissolved.

In the evening the Lord Warden was present at a banquet given by the Mayor of Dover in the Maison-Dieu, which was formerly a religious house of the Knights Templars, and is now used as a Town-hall. The hall, which has been recently restored and decorated, presented a brilliant appearance. About 350 gentlemen sat down to dinner, while Lady Palmerston and many other ladies occupied seats in the gallery. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, in replying to the latter of which Sir J. Burgoine, Lord C. Paget, and Colonel M'Murdo respectively asserted Lord Palmerston ought to have been brought up as a soldier, a sailor, and enrolled as a volunteer, the chairman (the Mayor of Dover) proposed the Lord Warden's health.

The LORD WARDEN replied. After expressing his warm gratitude for the cordial reception he had met with all throughout the day, and explaining the temporary delay which took place in the filling up of the office, his lordship said:—

Gentlemen,—I honour the people of the Cinque Ports for their attachment to this ancient constitution. There is nothing which more dignifies man than a clinging to ancient and honourable traditions. Our patriotism, like our charity, ought to begin at home. A man should begin by loving his home and his family; he should then love his town and his district; he should love his country, and then he will love his country. (Cheers.) So far from these local attachments narrowing the human mind or cramping and debasing its sympathies, they are the real, the true, and stable foundation for the enlarged and honourable feelings that bind men to the nation and country to which they belong. In former times, as has been well said, the Cinque Ports furnished materials for the defence of the realm. They were required to put afloat fifty-seven vessels and their crews when our shores were in danger. As my noble friend Lord Clarendon Paget observed, you are now relieved from that special burden, and have only to put your shoulders to the wheel in common with the rest of your fellow-countrymen. We have now a magnificent fleet, which, as my noble friend justly said, is equal, and, I may say, superior to anything in the world. We have seen to-day that although you do not put sailors on board ship you put soldiers on the turf, and you still furnish as many men for the service of the State as formerly manned your ships. And there was this gratifying circumstance noticeable in the scene we witnessed to-day, that along with the red and gray coats of the infantry and the darker colours of the artillery, the blue jackets were seen performing field evolutions with as much regularity and precision as the land troops. We beheld the brave seamen and fishermen of the coast who have enrolled themselves for the service of their country, and qualifying themselves for any duty in defence of our shores should they ever be assailed by any enemy. (Hear.) Colonel M'Murdo truly observed that recent events in America should teach us a valuable lesson. The example of what has happened across the Atlantic shows that you may collect thousands of men together and put uniforms on their backs and muskets into their hands, but you do not thereby convert them into soldiers or into an army (Hear, hear); there must be discipline. It was not enough that there should be individual bravery. Why, our cousins in America as individual men are as brave as any that tread the earth. They are of the same stock as ourselves, they are descended from the same parents, are animated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when thousands of men as personally courageous as any race in existence get together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can alone supply, they exhibited to the world that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull's Rue. (Laughter.) That, I say, is no disparagement to the valour of the Americans, but affords, I repeat, a lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember—viz., that discipline and organisation are indispensable to make any army efficient in the field. But, gentlemen, although we may profit by the experience of others, I do not think the lesson is specially needed by the Volunteers of England, because those Volunteers have by their sagacity submitted themselves to military instruction and training, and are rapidly acquiring all that knowledge which is essential to military organisation. Some months ago I heard Colonel M'Murdo at a public dinner, at which

we were both present, state that either 30,000 or 40,000, I forget which, out of a force of 150,000 Volunteers were fitted to take part with troops of the line. Since that time that 150,000 has, I believe, mounted to 170,000, and there can be no doubt that if their services were needed, that number would be speedily increased to any extent to which arms, ammunition, and officers could be found for them. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I think the Volunteer movement is the most honourable event recorded in the history of any nation. If we had had—as was the case in former times—a large army and a great fleet collected on a neighbouring coast, threatening the invasion of this country, it was not surprising—indeed, it would have been surprising had the fact been otherwise—if hundreds and thousands of men should have started up and asked for instruction and organisation as Volunteers. But there was no such case in this instance. There was, however, a feeling on the part of the people of this country—a kind of sagacious instinct—that our means of defence were not such as they ought to be. There was a general indisposition to go beyond a certain standard in time of peace in regard to the numerical strength of our standing army, and a conviction that we could not expect to rival those Powers which have hundreds of thousands of armed men constantly arrayed within their limits. The nation, on the other hand, felt that our regular army and militia, however excellent and efficient in themselves, were still short of what might by possibility be required, and by a spontaneous and almost instantaneous effort not suggested by the Government, but emanating from the independent action and public spirit of the people, there sprang into life that magnificent force of which we have an admirable sample to-day. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I trust that that organisation is so engrained in the minds of Englishmen—it has so entirely become one of the familiar sports and exercises of the nation, that no circumstances will ever induce them to give it up, and that no considerations, whether of economy or otherwise, will cause any Government to refuse the aid and encouragement necessary to give due effect to the movement. (Cheers.) We cannot, as I have said before, attempt to cope with those great States which maintain hundreds of thousands of regular soldiers. We accept with frankness the right hand of friendship wherever it is tendered to us. We do not distrust that proffered right hand, because we see the left hand grasping the hilt of the sword. But when that left hand plainly does so grasp the hilt of the sword it would be extreme folly in us to throw away our shield of defence. (Loud cheers.) There are, gentlemen, two securities for peace. The one consists in a state of perfect insignificance, the other in a state of perfect defence. The security arising from perfect insignificance, England, I think, will never enjoy. (Laughter and cheers.) The security for peace which arises from a perfect state of defence, unconnected with any notions of aggression, not coupled with hostility towards any one, but confined solely to a manly determination to protect and maintain what we have, is a security which I trust we will long continue to possess. (Cheers.) And so far from that being a reason why the most friendly relations should not be kept up with foreign powers, in my opinion it is the only true, solid, and stable foundation upon which those friendly relations and the hope of a durable peace can permanently rest. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, my lords and gentlemen, I beg to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me, and I can assure you that I shall consider the day now drawing to a close one of the proudest in the whole course of my life. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Lord and Lady Palmerston then left for Walmer, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd assembled to witness their departure, and the proceedings of the day terminated.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Compared with its predecessors, the examination of 1861 is in most respects satisfactory. The number of candidates who put down their names was greater than in 1859, considerably greater than in 1860, being 968, as against 937 in the former, and 890 in the latter year. The proportion of "seniors" to "juniors" constitutes much the same as before, the junior rather more than doubling the senior candidates. Of the candidates thus presenting themselves, a considerably larger proportion have satisfied the Examiners than in either of the two preceding years. In 1859, out of 291 senior candidates, 151 received certificates, and out of 597 junior candidates 332. In the following year, out of 292 "seniors" the successful were 152, and out of 573 "juniors" 346. At the recent examination certificates were obtained by 184 "seniors" out of 310, and by 415 "juniors" out of 623. The certificates granted were thus 599 in all, or above 100 more than in 1860, and nearly 120 more than in 1859. The proportionate increase, taking into consideration the number of candidates, is 6 per cent. on the numbers of 1860, and 10 per cent. on those of 1859. Conversely, the failures are of course fewer than in former years; and that not only proportionally, but in actual numbers. In 1859 the candidates who failed were 413, in 1860 they were 367, in 1861 they are but 340. And this in despite the large increase in the number of candidates presenting themselves—43 more than in 1859, and 74 more than in 1860. The proportion of "pluck" has thus diminished from 46 per cent. in 1859, to 42 per cent. in 1860, and then to 36 per cent. in 1861. These results are certainly satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to find that the improvement is chiefly due to the better acquaintance with those elementary subjects which constitute what has become known as the "preliminary" part of the examination. With regard to the religious part of the examination, which has lately attracted so much attention, no more need be said than that it remains almost exactly at the low point which it reached in 1860. A somewhat increased proportion of the candidates, indeed, offered themselves for examination in religious subjects (62 per cent. in place of 59 per cent.), but this gain was more than counterbalanced by their inferior state of preparation, which

caused a smaller proportion of those examined to satisfy the examiners. In 1859 the proportion of those who passed was 41 per cent.; in 1860 it was 35 per cent.; in 1861 it is 35 per cent. Fortunately these successful Divinity candidates broke down in other subjects less often than in 1860, so that the number who obtained credit for their Divinity in their certificates is rather more than on the last occasion, being 253 out of 939, or 26 per cent., in place of 224 out of 875, or 25 per cent. The advocates of a change in the religion examination will scarcely see in these results any reasons for regretting the efforts which they have made to obtain some amelioration of the existing system.—*Times*.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The following is the decision of the commissioners in reference to prizes or rewards of merit, in the form of medals, to be given in sections 1, 2, and 3:

These medals will be of one class, for merit, without any distinction of degree.

No exhibitor will receive more than one medal in any class or sub-class.

An international jury will be formed for each class and sub-class of the exhibition, by whom the medals will be adjudged.

Each foreign commission will be at liberty to nominate one member of the jury for each class, and sub-class, in which staple industries of their countries and its dependencies are represented.

The names of the foreign jurors must be sent to her Majesty's Commissioners before the 28th of February, 1862.

The British jurors will be chosen in the following manner:—Every exhibitor will name three persons to act on the jury for each class or sub-class in which he exhibits, and, from the persons so named, her Majesty's Commissioners will select three members of the jury for each such class or sub-class.

Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of modifying these arrangements, in any particular case where it may appear to them that the strict application of the principles of these decisions would be attended with injustice.

The names of the jurors will be published in March, 1862.

The juries will be required to submit their awards, with a brief statement of the grounds of each, to her Majesty's Commissioners, before the last day of May, 1862.

Should the reasons assigned for any award appear insufficient, or should no reason be given, her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of confirming or rejecting it.

The awards will be published in the Exhibition building, at a public ceremony, early in the month of June, 1862.

They will immediately afterwards be conspicuously attached to the counters of the successful exhibitors, and the grounds of each award will be very briefly stated.

If an exhibitor accepts the office of juror, no medal can be awarded in the class, or sub-class, to which he is appointed, either to himself individually or to the firm in which he may be a partner.

The medals will be delivered to the exhibitors on the last day of the Exhibition.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

At five o'clock on Friday evening an extensive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Harrison and Wilson, sugar bakers and refiners, situate in Upper Dock-street, East Smithfield, and within a few yards of the St. Katherine Dock. The premises consisted of an immense block of brick buildings, covering more than a quarter of an acre of ground, about eighty feet in height and fifty in width, containing nine storeys. The workmen, fifty in number, were on the point of leaving off work when the alarm was given that fire had broken out in the basement of the building. This portion of the premises contained several cisterns filled with the boiling sugar, and materials used in the refining process, which exploding one after another tore up the flooring of the upper rooms, through the apertures of which the flames rapidly ascended, and in less than a quarter of an hour from the fire being discovered the whole building was in flames, from the cellars to the top storey. The workmen were chiefly engaged in the upper part of the building, and their retreat downwards being entirely cut off by the volume of smoke and flame rising in all directions, their position was a most critical one, and the greatest apprehension was entertained that several of them would fall a prey to the flames, rapidly closing round them. The scene presented at this time was one of the most exciting description: the cries of the men for help, the shrieks of the females amongst the dense crowds that had assembled, the shouting of the firemen, who just at this time arrived with their engines, and the hissing and crackling of the flames, presented a scene not often witnessed. The building standing detached, there were no means of escape by getting on to the roofs of other houses. Several of the men now jumped out of the windows at the back of the building on to the roof of the boiling-houses and sheds, and were severely injured in their descent. They were immediately conveyed in cabs to the London Hospital. By this time the fire escaped arrived, but being too short to be effective, owing to the great height of the building, ladders were procured and attached to them, and the remainder of the men were rescued from their perilous position. The engines of the brigade and the steam-engine of Messrs. Shand had in the meantime been brought to bear upon the mass of fire, but with little apparent effect, and it soon became evident that

no efforts could save the building and its contents from total destruction. Large flakes of fire were being thrown high up in the air, which descending upon the roof of the opposite premises, occupied by Messrs. Golding and Son, carmen, set fire to them, and it was only by dint of great exertion on the part of the firemen that Messrs. Golding's premises were saved from destruction. About eight o'clock the fire was got under, nothing remaining standing but the bare walls of the sugar bakery, the whole plant and stock being entirely consumed. The loss of property is estimated at 30,000.

The disaster is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of one of the workmen in throwing some waste paper down "a lift," whereby it came in contact with a lighted gas burner in the room beneath. Some of the men had an extremely narrow escape; and one poor fellow who fell from a rope has, we regret to say, since died.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

The *Sussex Advertiser* says:—"Another week of uninterrupted splendid weather has permitted the harvest in this district to be proceeded with at a pace which has enabled some of our farmers to finish entirely, and all to get so forward as to require but a few days' continuation of such weather to render 'harvest homes' universal. A great deal of the wheat has been carted without having had a drop of rain. Indeed, the quality of the wheat crop is everywhere a matter of remark; and although there is unquestionably in many places a thin plant, the weight and quality of the grain are admitted on all hands in terms of admiration. Instead of the new wheats being, as in ordinary years, soft, and requiring considerable lapse of time to render them fit for the miller, they are stated to be so thoroughly matured as in numerous instances to be ready to grind at once; and it has not been uncommon in the last fortnight to hear of wheat threshed out in the field and sent to market at once, instead of being stacked or housed. The barley and oats have also turned out remarkably well. Of the latter the reports speak in high terms. A large breadth of barley and oats is still out, and some portion even uncut, but the wheat being now safely carted, all hands will be thrown on the other crops, and a few days will see all secured in the finest possible condition. The country is now beginning almost to feel the want of a little rain. The pastures are already changing their colour and drying up, and losing their freshness, and owners of stock and sheep would not be sorry for a slight downfall. Speaking on this subject, we may fitly allude to the unusually good second crops of clover which have been so prevalent this season. In this respect the farmers have been extremely fortunate. Finer second crops have rarely been witnessed."

Mr. Turner, an eminent land agent at Richmond, Yorkshire, gives the following as a result of a tour of eight days in the agricultural districts in most of the counties from the Tees to the Thames:—"The wheat crop, though under an average in quantity, is of higher quality than usual, and will immediately be available for general use. Barley is about an average crop, and will be a much better sample than it was last year. Oats are scarcely an average in bulk, but will be an average, I think, in yield, and the samples will be exceedingly fair. Beans, on suitable land, are a fair crop, and well podded. Swede turnips in the north, on well-cultivated farms, are a splendid crop. In the south they are later sown, and do not look so well. Potatoes are a full crop. With a few partial exceptions, the general field crop has not suffered from disease."

The accounts from Ireland are much better. The weather has been remarkably fine during the past week. A writer in the *Agricultural Review*, speaking from actual observation of extensive districts in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Queen's County, says nearly all the grain is cut, and is being rapidly got into the stackyard:—"Most of the cutting has been done with the scythe, which is getting into general favour. Mowing machines have worked at a disadvantage this season, owing to the tangled and matted state of the crops. Wheat is everywhere light, and the straw greatly injured by mildew. Barley is turning out better, and the circumstances under which it is being harvested will favour it still further. Winter oats have been cut, and are yielding well; they will, probably, be an average yield. Later descriptions are fast coming to maturity. The potato crop is suffering in every description. In whole wide districts the stems have entirely disappeared, and the tubers are very largely infected. The green crops have recovered considerably from the effects of the excessive wet, and the yield is looked forward to with good expectations. Pastures are all that could be desired for the present."

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.) This young officer has had a peculiar preparation for the high position which he now holds, a position second only to General Scott, and, we rather think, second only in name. The Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, one of the most eminent and influential ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was present at the last Sabbath afternoon meeting in the Bonaventure Hall of this city, and being asked to communicate any facts concerning the present war of interest in a religious or temperance point of view, spoke in substance as follows:—

Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Cincinnati, pastor of General McClellan, communicated to me the following interesting particulars, which, though only intended for the private ear, may be productive of good, especially among the young men whom I see in this meeting:—General McClellan is of Scotch descent, and has been brought up with respect for religion, but had never shown any decided resolution to follow Jesus. After his career of victory in Western Virginia, he was suddenly summoned to Washington to take the command there, and had to go round by Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the more direct roads being interrupted. At Cincinnati he sought an interview with his pastor, who asked him if his rapid ascent had not made him dizzy. "Rather,"

replied he; "I have been sinking, for I feel myself a lost sinner, and come to you to ask you what I must do to be saved." Dr. Thomson then faithfully and clearly unfolded to him the only way of salvation, as set forth in Scripture, to which the general gave most earnest heed, appearing to have a spiritual apprehension of the great truths he was hearing. At the close of this interesting conference Dr. Thomson and the general kneeled together, and the former prayed most earnestly with him, and for him. At the close of this prayer General McClellan remained upon his knees, evidently under deep emotion—and Dr. Thomson continued also kneeling, till after about two minutes passed thus in silence, Dr. Thomson laid his hand upon the general's shoulder, and said, "McClellan, pray for yourself." Thus encouraged, the young soldier began in almost smothered tones to pour out his soul to God; and when he rose there was a glow of spiritual life upon his countenance. "I had already," said he, "given myself to my country; but now I give myself to God, and pray that He will use me for my country's good." Thus terminated this singularly interesting interview, and General McClellan hurried to Washington, where he immediately introduced order and discipline, requiring not only every man, but every officer to be in his place—a matter in which there has been a great lack of discipline hitherto in the United States army. He also required Congress to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to soldiers, by which the cloud of vultures that follows the army will be hindered of their prey. Dr. Duffield added that General McClellan was only 32 years old, instead of 35, as commonly reported, and that it was a remarkable coincidence that this religious young man should be called to command the thousands of religious young men who had been brought to the Lord in the great revival of 1857-58, and who now had taken their muskets on their shoulder and their Bibles in their knapsacks to go and fight for their country, and—he trusted it would turn out—for the utter destruction of that terrible system of oppression which had caused all these troubles.

AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM TOWARDS HUNGARY.

The *Times* Pesth Correspondent (Aug. 26) points out the essentially despotic action of the Vienna Cabinet in its dealings with Hungary, as illustrated in the tone of the recent Imperial Message to the Reichsrath:—

Nearly every line of the Message is of a nature to excite strong indignation here, but this feeling is aroused especially by those passages which declare the Hungarian constitution to have been annulled and forfeited by the acts and crimes of the nation itself. The passages in which this is distinctly affirmed or clearly implied were exactly summed up in the abridgement of the Message lately sent to you, in which it is said, with reference to alleged disorders in Hungary, that "the concessions of the 20th of October, by which the Emperor consented to oblivion the crime of the 14th of April, 1849 (the Debreczin declaration), against the dynasty and the Pragmatic Sanction, deserved a better return."

The writer then recapitulates the leading events affecting Austria and Hungary, in 1848 and 1849, to show that "not to the Hungarians, but to the Vienna Government is the violation of the Constitution to be imputed":—

All the unconstitutional acts and omissions were prior to the Debreczin declaration of independence. Let us see by how many of them the Pragmatic Sanction—that solemn treaty and compact concluded between the nation and the dynasty in 1723, which was declared the fundamental law of the land, and which was the basis and essence of the Constitution of 1848—was broken through and vitiated. This was the case:—

Firstly. On the 3rd of October, 1848, when, in opposition to the laws of the country, the Austrian Government dissolved the Diet of Pesth, proclaiming at the same time a state of siege, and thus establishing absolutism.

Secondly. On the 2nd of December, 1848, when the Emperor Ferdinand, in his abdication of his crown, made no mention of Hungary, thereby degrading that kingdom and treating it as an Austrian province. Also, at the same date, when the Emperor Francis Joseph omitted to announce that he would have himself crowned, would govern Hungary constitutionally, &c., and when, on the contrary, he began to govern despocratically.

Thirdly. On the 4th of March, 1849, when the Hungarian constitution was destroyed, and that decree for Austria was extended to Hungary, which latter country, by that act, was subordinated to Austria.

Thus repeatedly had the House of Hapsburg trodden under foot the Pragmatic Sanction, previously to the Debreczin declaration, which the message to the Reichsrath now denounces as a crime against that compact. This is not a question of party, but a question of fact. The Pragmatic Sanction, which was as much a contract as any that might be made between two private persons, was torn to shreds by the Imperial power, which now exclaims that it was Hungary that violated it.... In the message Hungary is talked of as having, subsequently to "the crime of the 14th of April," been "brought back to her duty by force of arms." It is not mentioned that those arms were Russian; but that is an omission easily explained. No matter by whose arms, it is quite certain that Hungary was forcibly replaced under the Austrian yoke, a bloody one enough at first, and a heavy one ever since. But, if Austria now governs by right of conquest, why not call things by their right names? It is ridiculous to rule as a despotic conqueror, and yet to be continually harping of the Pragmatic Sanction, which Austria destroyed with her own hands, and now ignores and repudiates, except in so far as it stipulates the hereditary rights of the Hapsburg. The truth is that since 1849 Hungary has had no Constitution, and if any believe, on the faith of Vienna documents or Sheffield speeches, that there exists a disposition to confer upon her anything at all approaching to a fair equivalent for her old one, they are egregiously in error. All that is offered is a few shreds of her former institution, guaranteed solely by the wisdom and honesty which Mr. Roebuck attributes to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and, in return for those shreds, the Hungarians are required to give up for ever their fundamental laws. I will not affirm that they do not like the security, but I am quite sure they will not consent to the exchange.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

(From the *Spectator*.)

It has been truly said that, "If Truth hides at the bottom of a well, she never does so more completely than on the morrow of a great battle." This is true of the fight at Bull's Run as of other more conspicuous examples. We do not suppose for one moment that even in this age of publicity the truth has yet been fished up, but we have obtained some of her garments by diligent dragging, and may perhaps obtain still more. The new contribution to the truth is supplied by the Manassas correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who has been drawing from the very bottom of the well with the drag nets of General Beauregard himself. In other words, the correspondent draws his information direct from the Southern head-quarters. Out of his report and that of General McDowell we may construct something approaching to a true account of the battle.

Upon the hills behind the Bull's Run, General Beauregard, well informed of the Federal movements, was waiting to receive them, and revolving in his own mind whether he should not attack instead of waiting to be attacked. But McDowell, delayed as he was by the defective organisation of his army, was at Centreville before Beauregard had determined the knotty question—Could he trust his troops in an offensive action? And thus Beauregard was compelled—a lucky thing for him—to defer his ambitious design of committing his army in offensive operations. The Southerners occupied a range of hills and woods above the stream. Their right, supported by a second position at Manassas, was very strong. Their left rested upon ridges touching the road from Centreville to Warrenton. They had, according to the correspondent of the *Herald*, 40,000 men in position, and, as we shall see, received at a critical moment a reinforcement of 4,000 or 5,000 more. The centre stood upon the ridge running from left to right. General McDowell had intended to surprise the enemy in this position, but instead of leaving Washington on the 8th, he did not march until the 16th, his troops, his train, not being ready. When he marched some of his regiments broke down, after going six miles, and thus he did not reach Centreville until the 18th. On that day General Johnston, coming from Winchester, joined General Beauregard with 4,000 men.

Inspecting the enemy's position General McDowell found that he could not hope for success by attacking the right because the ground was so difficult. He therefore determined to make a flank movement by the Warrenton road and turn the enemy's left. But in order to do this he was obliged to march south-west from Centreville, obliquely to his proper front, and in order not to expose his left to a disaster, he was obliged to leave a large force there, and large reserves at Centreville. McDowell's left covered his line of retreat, and if it had been forced, he must have been destroyed. Why he was not attacked there has caused much surprise. We now learn from the *Herald* correspondent that it was intended to fall upon McDowell's left while he was in the act of marching to attack the left of the Confederates. But the order never reached the Confederate officer in charge of the right, and Beauregard, who had intended to make a flank movement, was himself outflanked. McDowell's brigades, passing to the right, crossed the river above the stone bridge and ford guarded by the Confederates. "The fact is," says the Southern writer in the *Herald*, "that the enemy, taking advantage of the woody country, had outflanked our left without being perceived,"—a confession which shows how nearly the Federal troops were to success. General Beauregard, attacked in his centre, outflanked on his left, found it extremely difficult to keep his men in line. That they were rarely seen by the Federalists is proved from the report of Colonel Heintzelman. That they were held in hand only by great efforts is proved by the *Herald* correspondent. "About two P.M.," he writes, "the fortune of the day appeared to tremble in the balance." Several leading officers had fallen, and numbers of exhausted soldiers were leaving the field. "Our volunteers are described as gloomy in spirit, fairly worn out from fatigue, and positively sinking from exhaustion." But Beauregard proved himself a good soldier by forcing the regiments to keep their ground. Then came the turn in the battle. General Kirby Smith, with the remainder of General Johnston's division, coming by rail from Winchester, suddenly appeared on the verge of the Confederate left, and, falling at once upon the right of the Federals, fighting unsupported in the woods, sent them flying down the hill-side. This it was that gave the South the victory at Manassas. With regular troops, an unexpected assault on an exposed flank would have probably led to defeat. Bonaparte at Arcola drove off a whole brigade of Austrians with a few trumpets sounding a cavalry charge in their rear. But the Austrians drew off in order. Not so the American volunteers. Undrilled, undisciplined, with them to retreat was to fly, to retire was to run away. How well they had fought while they stood is shown by the fact that the killed and wounded on the side of the Confederates is now admitted to be no less than 2,000 men.

Up to the moment when General Kirby Smith appeared the Federalists had, as they report, really gained the command of the field of battle. Had this officer been delayed another day, the probability is that the Confederates would have been defeated, and they, instead of their enemies, would have exhibited for our edification the worst defects of undisciplined armies, which always show themselves in

retrograde movements. There is no reason to believe from this Southern description of the battle that the Confederate troops are one whit better than the Federalists. That they are as unmanageable is shown by the fact that General Beauregard did not venture to pursue his flying foes, but followed them at a leisurely pace, gathering up the spoils.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

On Tuesday, the Queen passed the day upon the Lakes of Killarney—a day which will long be remembered as one of the most happy and brilliant ever known even amid those enchanting scenes. The weather proved to be the finest that could possibly be enjoyed for visiting the lakes. At first it looked ominous: the water was like glass, the heat was almost sultry, and the sky was obscured by dense masses of rainy clouds, which poured over the mountains in ragged lumps of mist, and turned their rich purple tints to the blackness of midnight. Yet, in spite of all, it eventually turned out one of the most glorious days that has shone upon Killarney for this year at least. It was one of those bright yet sometimes cloudy and calm days which are above all others the best suited for showing off the marvellous colours of Killarney to the greatest advantage. At twelve the Royal party embarked at Rosse Castle, amidst the cheers of thousands, and in the presence of an immense flotilla of boats, that formed the train of the Queen's barge during the day. In the State barge were the Queen, the Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Lady Churchill, Earl Granville, and Lord and Lady Castle-rosse. After rowing round Innisfallen, and coasting under the Toomies and Glana Mountains, the Royal party landed at one o'clock, and after a short excursion through the demesne, they sat down to a magnificent *déjeuner* at Glana Cottage. The stay here was an hour and a half. After re-embarking, the procession of boats the Royal boat leading, went through the middle of the Torc Lake, threaded the well-known long range, and passed the Eagle's Nest into the upper lake *en route* to Derry Cunnihy. This point was reached at four o'clock, when the Queen and party landed and partook of tea. On the return the boats passed through the Muckross Lake and under the old Weir Bridge through the lower lake to Rosse Island, where they landed amid renewed acclamations. The Royal party returned to Killarney House, entered the carriages in waiting, and, escorted by cavalry, started at 6.30 to Muckross Abbey, the seat of Mr. Herbert, where her Majesty was received with deafening cheers by a large assemblage. The Queen spent a most agreeable day, and appeared all through to be greatly delighted; and repeatedly expressed her unqualified admiration of the scenery. The Prince Consort said many portions were sublime. So charmed was the Queen that she stayed on the lakes nearly two hours longer than was originally proposed.

The following day, Wednesday, was spent by her Majesty at Muckross, the seat of Colonel Herbert. In the morning, the Royal party, attended by Colonel Herbert, drove round Dinis Island, and other portions of Muckross demesne. They afterwards visited Torc Lake, to witness a stag-hunt; but although a stag was started, all the efforts of men and hounds failed to drive him into the lake. There was a great assemblage of boats crowded with respectable people, who loudly cheered her Majesty. The Queen remained on the lake till six, and the State barge went repeatedly through the flotilla of boats. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rowed about in a race-gig. After six the Queen returned to Muckross, where she passed the night.

At 12.54 the subsequent day her Majesty took her departure from Killarney, and was received at Mallow by a guard of honour, and an immense number of peasantry and the *élite* of the neighbourhood, who welcomed the Queen with enthusiastic cheers, which were again and again renewed. The only incident, it appears, which was wanting on the journey down on Monday to give the utmost *éclat* to the demonstration was on this day supplied. A youthful party, the fairest and most attractive of the proverbially beautiful ladies of Mallow, appeared on the platform in full-dress costume of the purest white, and gracefully made their obeisance as the royal carriage slowed and came to a stand. They then approached and presented her Majesty with a magnificent bouquet, which was graciously accepted with expressions of gratitude. At the Limerick junction, too, a vast crowd was collected, amongst whom were some of the principal inhabitants of the counties of Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary. A portion of the assemblage was composed of the frieze-coated inhabitants of the district, who gave vent to their loyalty in enthusiastic hurrahs. At Thurles the station was filled with a large number of persons, who greeted her Majesty as she passed with loud cheers of welcome. The train passed Templemore at 3.46 p.m. at a slow pace, where a guard of honour of constabulary was drawn up, in addition to a large number of gentry of the district. The station of Roscrea was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and was filled with a large and fashionable assemblage. Great enthusiasm was manifested at Portarlington, where also a large concourse of people was stationed, who cheered greatly. At Lyons, the beautiful residence of Lord Cloncurry, flags were displayed, and a triumphal arch was erected. On a platform, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, his lordship's family and domestics were assembled, who greeted her Majesty with loyal manifestations. The train arrived at Kingsbridge at 5.59,

having performed the entire journey from Killarney to Dublin, a distance of 186 miles, in five hours five minutes. The terminus was literally crammed with ladies, and as her Majesty alighted she was received in the most cordial manner.

The Lord-Lieutenant and a numerous suite of the Viceregal household were in attendance to receive the Royal party, and her Majesty having seated herself, her equipage drove at a slow pace, preceded and followed by the usual guards of honour, along the principal streets of the city, to the terminus of the Kingstown Railway. The reception of the Queen throughout this long route was most hearty and enthusiastic: in fact, it amounted to a perfect ovation, in which all classes of the community joined. The scene in Sackville, Capel, Mary, Henry, and Westmoreland streets was beyond description. As to demonstrative enthusiasm, the streets were not only blocked by masses of people, but every window, house, and cab-top was occupied. Cheers, full and hearty, greeted her Majesty, who was constant in acknowledging the acclamations of the people. The day was observed as a general holiday. The shops were closed, half-holidays were granted, and business was generally suspended. Her Majesty arrived at Kingstown at 6.45, where she was received with every demonstration of loyalty and affectionate regard by the respectable crowds who thronged every space from which the Queen could be observed. From the terminus her Majesty immediately proceeded on board the royal yacht, which during the night remained at her moorings, and sailed on Friday morning at five o'clock for Holyhead.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrived in Holyhead harbour at half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning. Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wetherall, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District, and Rear-Admiral Erskine, paid their respects to her Majesty. The Hon. Owen Stanley likewise came on board the Victoria and Albert, to place his carriage and horses at her Majesty's disposal.

The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred, with Earl Granville and Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, K.C.B., went at eleven o'clock by special train to Carnarvon, and visited the ancient castle, from thence their Royal Highnesses drove to Beddgelert, returning to the yacht by a quarter-past six o'clock.

In the afternoon her Majesty the Queen drove to the Stack Lighthouse. In the evening Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, Rear-Admiral Erskine, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wetherall, K.C.B., the Hon. O. Stanley, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and Captain Christian, together with the ladies and gentlemen of the household, had the honour of joining the royal dinner party.

At nine o'clock the royal party landed from the yacht, and entered the railway carriages. A guard of honour of the 1st Royals was drawn up upon the pier at Holyhead. The train immediately started *en route* for Aboyne, from which place her Majesty continued the journey in carriages to Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived at three o'clock.

The Prince of Wales, having nearly completed his course of military instructions at the camp at the Curragh, will shortly proceed to the Continent, to be present at the Prussian reviews on the Rhine, and after paying a short visit to the Crown Princess of Prussia, he will join his royal parents for a few days at Balmoral previous to his returning to Cambridge.

The Lord Chief Justice has appointed Thomas Hull Terrell, Alfred Hanson, and Henry S. Maine, Esqrs., of the Chancery bar, to revise the list of voters for the metropolitan boroughs, the city of London, and the county of Middlesex.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are staying at Knowsley, Lancashire. The noble earl is in the enjoyment of excellent health. This month, and in October, the noble earl will receive a select circle for shooting.

We (*Globe*) understand that Viscount Monck is likely to succeed Sir Edmund Walker Head as Governor-General of Canada.

The reported indisposition of the Countess de Neuilly (the widow of Louis Philippe) is destitute of foundation.

It is rumoured that it has been arranged to send two Sikh infantry corps to New Zealand.—*United Service Gazette*.

Lord Palmerston has returned to Walmer Castle. Earl Russell has arrived at Abergeldie. Mr. Milner Gibson is staying in Scotland, where also Sir Charles Wood is expected to arrive. The other members of the Cabinet are also out of town, but Lord Granville is expected to arrive in the metropolis from Ireland.

On Friday evening the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, and the Duc de Chartres arrived in Liverpool. In the afternoon of Saturday, the Prince de Joinville, the Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, sailed in the Afric, Cunard steamer, for New York. The other members of the family returned to London.

Her Majesty's Government has determined to make an important increase in the strength of our military force in North America, and three regiments of infantry are about to be placed under immediate orders for Canada. They will probably embark before the middle of next month. It is very likely that three old and thoroughly efficient battalions, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 1st battalions of the 15th and the 96th regiments, all at present at the Curragh, will be chosen.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Lord Clyde, accompanied by Major-General Eyre

and Major Alison, left London on Monday morning for Berlin.

His Excellency George Motley, the minister of the United States to Vienna, has arrived at Maurig's Hotel from Washington.

Law and Police.

THE EMBEZZLEMENTS AT MESSRS. COSTER'S.—Ernest Tilley Ward, who for eighteen years has been in the employ of Messrs. James Coster, Beater, Dennant, and Russ, wholesale warehousemen, of Aldermanbury, London, and who recently held the responsible position of principal cashier in their establishment, was again placed at the bar at Guildhall, before Mr. Alderman Hale, on Wednesday last, charged with embezzling 500*l.* and other sums amounting to upwards of 5,000*l.* Mr. Wontner conducted the prosecution; Mr. Kemp appeared for the defence, and Mr. Beard attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of Toms, the second cashier, who stands committed for trial for embezzling about 1,200*l.* petty cash, the moneys of Messrs. Coster and Co., in whose employ he had been for about ten years. Mr. Wontner said the prisoner's defalcations, according to his own admission, amounted to about 4,000*l.* but as the books underwent investigation fresh deficiencies were brought to light every day, and up to that time the amount was believed to be considerably in excess of 5,000*l.* He did not, however, propose to go into more than three or four cases, which he had selected as the simplest to prove that the prisoner had complicated the accounts, in order to conceal his defalcations, to such an extent as to require the utmost care and attention to unravel them. In the course of the inquiry he would have to call the attention of the court to the salary which the prisoner had received, as a rumour, most unfavourable to Messrs. Coster and Co., had got abroad to the effect that the prisoner, having large sums of money daily passing through his hands, received a salary of only 70*s.* a-year, whereas the fact was that at the time of his apprehension, and for about eighteen months previously, his salary was 300*l.* a-year. Further evidence having been given, Alderman Hale cautioned the prisoner, who reserved his defence, after which he fully committed him for trial. The case, and that of the petty cashier, who was committed about ten days ago, have created an unusual sensation in commercial circles, and the court was crowded to excess by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the clerk whose defalcations have been so extensive, and whose tampering with the books has so complicated the accounts as to shake an old-established and at one time wealthy firm, and render it necessary for them to stop payment until the whole of their affairs shall have been thoroughly investigated.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Henry Holloway was on Friday brought up for re-examination at Westminster Police-Court, before Mr. Arnold, on a charge of stealing a reticule from the waiting-room of the Pimlico Railway station. This charge was first preferred on Saturday last, when the prisoner was remanded for the purpose of testing the truth of his defence, that some one had put the article into his bag without his knowledge. On the present occasion, several of the railway officials gave evidence to the effect that there was no foundation whatever for his statement, for the room had been watched and no person had entered it from the time the reticule was placed there until it was carried off, Mr. Holloway being the sole occupant. Witnesses were called as to character, and expressed their belief in the prisoner's respectability. On the other hand, the prosecution proved numerous acts of a very suspicious nature, and said they were prepared to show that the accused had been carrying on for a length of time a systematic course of fraud. To secure the attendance of witnesses at present out of town the case was again remanded till Friday next.

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—An important decision with respect to the responsibility of Telegraphic Companies for delays or errors in the transmission of messages was given in the Bradford County Court on Tuesday. The plaintiff, a Mr. Douglas, of Bradford, was on his way from that town to Halifax, and on reaching Hipperholme, found that he had left his tickets behind him. He was told at the telegraph-office that there would be time for a message to reach his house, so that his servant, who was coming by the next train, might bring them; but, from a delay at the Bradford-office, it was too late. This delay was not denied; but the company relied upon the plaintiff having signed the usual paper, agreeing to their conditions, one of which is that they will not be liable for any delay or error in connexion with "unrepeated messages." The Judge held that this contract decided the matter in favour of the company. There was no law to restrict them to "reasonable" conditions (as was the case with one company), and whoever entered into the usual contract with them must be bound by it, even though the company should be grossly negligent.

Miscellaneous News.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—This Association has made its preparations to hold its sitting at Manchester during the present week. Much interest is excited by the promise of a paper from the Astronomer Royal on the solar eclipse of last year.

PAINFUL SCENE AT A FIRE.—A fire took place on Tuesday morning at the premises of Mr. Pritchard, in Conduit-street. Eleven persons were at one time in great danger of being burnt to death, but were saved by a fire-escape, under Conductor Baily, who behaved with great courage.

THE LONDON SHOEBLACKS AND THEIR EARNINGS.—Nine years have elapsed since this branch of labour was introduced, and these boys, it is said, have earned about 11,950*l.* Their united earnings for the last financial year amounted to 4,548*l.*—a sum representing the blacking of no less than 1,119,320 pairs of boots.

SIR J. W. RAMSDEN, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The Parliamentary conduct of Sir J. W. Ramsden continues to be condemned in the most

emphatic manner by his constituents. At a recent meeting of the Bradford Liberal Registration Association a resolution was adopted giving expression to the dissatisfaction which was felt.

M. MEYERBEER AND THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition have received a communication from M. Meyerbeer, stating that, in compliance with their request, he will compose a march for the opening ceremonies.

ANDERSON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A public meeting in aid of the funds for the benefit of John Anderson, the fugitive slave, was held at Brighton on Wednesday. The meeting was a very successful one, and appears to have excited a considerable amount of local interest. A committee was appointed to raise subscriptions. A similar movement is likely to be initiated in other towns on the south coast.

FOUNDERING OF A SHIP.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyds' of the sudden foundering of the British ship Asiatic, from Akyab to Falmouth, in a storm on the 18th of June. The captain and eight men escaped with great difficulty, and after being some hours in a leaky boat, were picked up by a Hanoverian vessel, which landed them at St. Helena. The rest of the crew, fifteen in number, went down with the ship.

AN ENORMOUS GUN.—We (*Liverpool Albion*) are informed that Mr. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, is engaged in the manufacture of one of his guns, of enormous size and power. The design and destination of the gun is not allowed to transpire, but it is supposed to be made for experimental purposes for a foreign government, to test the resistance of battery plates. It is said that the gun is to throw a shot of 500*lb.*, and that it will be ready for trial in two or three weeks. The monster gun made at these works, and which was lately tested again at Portsmouth, carries a shot of 280*lb.*

SIX LIVES LOST OFF HOWTH.—A fatal catastrophe occurred on Wednesday morning, by which six men lost their lives. Within the last few days the shoals of herrings off the eastern coast have been greater than have been known for many years, and the owners and crews of the numerous fishing craft have been on the alert. A lugger called the Goldseeker, the property of Mr. Kelly, of Kingstown, was making for Howth, fully freighted with herrings and having a crew of eight men on board, when she was caught in a squall and went down in seven fathoms. None of the other trawlers were near enough to give timely assistance. At length all but two sank to rise no more. One of the men who were saved held up the other for more than an hour. Both when rescued were almost dead from exhaustion.—*Times* Dublin correspondent.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.—A dreadful accident to an excursion train from Darlington to Windermere, via the South Durham Railway, occurred on Thursday night, by the engine running off the line down an embankment near Bowes. The carriages were overturned, and the engine and stoker buried under the engine; and, notwithstanding every effort, eight hours had elapsed before they were extricated. They were both alive, but very seriously injured. Several of the passengers also were much bruised, and others had bones fractured, but (which is almost miraculous) no lives were lost. The excursion was arranged under the auspices of the Committee of the Darlington Mechanics' Institution.

PAINFUL CASE.—A curious yet painful case happened during the past week in Taunton. The daughter of a tradesman had been ill for some time, and death was hourly expected. At length, to all appearance, the fatal moment came, and the spirit was supposed to have winged its flight. The necessary offices for the dead were then performed; the body was laid out, and the shutters of the shop were closed. In an hour afterwards, to the consternation and joy of her friends, re-animation took place, and the supposed deceased was able to speak. The shutters were again taken down; but we regret to state that, after the lapse of a few hours, they were again put up, the sufferer having gradually sunk until death in reality terminated her existence.—*Bristol Mercury*.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT TO A YOUNG LADY.—For some time past a young lady, resident in Leeds, has been subjected to a series of annoyances, in consequence of her refusal to encourage the attentions of an artist; and yesterday evening, whilst she was standing near the door of the vestry of Brunswick Chapel, a pistol was discharged at her, the contents passing close to her face, though, fortunately, not inflicting any injury. Numerous anonymous and threatening letters have been sent to her and to her relatives, it is supposed by a companion of the artist (the latter being at Rome), and it is not improbable that he is the person who committed the outrage last night. The young lady was greatly alarmed, and the police are engaged investigating the case.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MURDER.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood of Birmingham on Thursday evening. The murderer was a gentleman of independent means, named John Grayson Farquhar, and the name of his victim was Elizabeth Brooks, a young woman of great personal attractions, who is called his housekeeper, but with whom he lived on disreputable terms. Maddened by feelings of jealousy, which he had displayed for some time previously, he shot her with a horse-pistol, and her death followed almost instantaneously. He then rushed out of his house, and confessed to a neighbour the crime which he had committed. A coroner's inquest was held on Friday night, and a

verdict of wilful murder was returned. Both on that occasion, and when the prisoner appeared before the magistrates, he was overwhelmed with grief and remorse, sobbing convulsively, and repeating to himself the words, "Oh, my poor Betsy!"

ELECTRIC POSTAGE.—When the Post Office closed its accounts with the public revenue in the year 1857—previous to the first alteration of the postage to 4*d.*, as preliminary to the adoption of a general rate of a penny—the number of letters transmitted, at varying rates of 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* each, was more than 1,000,000 weekly. This has been regarded as furnishing a fair basis for calculating what may be done by a uniform rate of message by telegraph at one shilling; and the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company are about to carry out this system upon their lines, which are fast spreading throughout the country northwards, and will, within a few days, be opened as far as Manchester and Liverpool, for messages, at one uniform rate of a shilling each.

INSCRIPTION ON THE HAVELock STATUE.—Although the statue to the memory of General Havelock in Trafalgar-square has been up some time, the inscription has only just been placed upon the pedestal. On the front the inscription is as follows:—"To Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and his brave companions during the campaign in India. ' Soldiers,—Your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country!—H. Havelock.'" The inscription on the back of the pedestal is as follows:—"The force commanded by Havelock consisted of the Staff, cavalry, Volunteers, 12th and 13th Irregulars, 3d Oude Irregulars; Royal Art.—3d Comp. 8th Battalion; Bengal Art.—2d Company, 3d Battalion; 1st Company, 5th Battalion; 6th Company, 9th Battalion; Bengal Engineers; Infantry—5th Fusiliers, 84th Regiment, 64th Regiment, 90th Light Infantry, 78th Highlanders, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs.—Behne, sculpsit." It may be mentioned that the bronze of which the statue is composed is just in the state in which it came from being cast in the furnace, but that since its exposure to the atmospheric influence it is gradually assuming the appearance of a black, instead of a bright bronze, and which will soon cause it to harmonize in colour with its companion statues in Trafalgar-square.

THE TURNER PICTURE GALLERY.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider in what manner the conditions annexed to Turner's will could be best carried out have brought in their Report. The will has four codicils, by the last of which Turner bequeathed his collection of 362 pictures, besides drawings, to the National Gallery, on condition that within ten years after his death rooms should be added to the National Gallery for their reception, and that they should be called "The Turner Gallery." If these rooms are not built within the stipulated time, then the pictures were to be exhibited gratuitously at his house till within two years of the expiration of the lease, when they were to be sold. By a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1856, all these pictures and drawings were handed over absolutely to the National Gallery; but the Commissioners think that Turner's wishes should be carried out with respect to the whole collection, as has been already done with respect to the two pictures which he gave on condition that they were placed between the two *Claudes*. The collection is now temporarily hung at South Kensington, but the Commissioners recommend that they be immediately removed and hung in one of the rooms of the National Gallery until Mr. Pennethorne's plan of building rooms for them at the back of the National Gallery be carried out.

REGISTRATION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—The forthcoming registration for the city promises to afford ample work for the new barrister, who will be appointed in the room of the late T. Y. M'Christie, Esq., to revise the list of voters. The objections taken to the lists are unusually numerous, particularly on the part of the Conservatives, who, nothing daunted by their defeat at the last election, have applied themselves with more earnestness to work than in any year since the reappearance of a Conservative agent in the Registration Court. The following figures give the objections taken and the claims made:—

Livery Lists.			
Liberal objections	...	...	222
Conservative ditto	...	...	251
			473
Householders' Lists.			
Liberal objections	...	...	402
Conservative	...	...	817
			1,219

Total objections by both parties ... 1,092
There are about 100 claims by both parties, but they are mainly for the purpose of amending the descriptions of names already on the list. About 170 objections have been taken by both parties to the names on the list.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—In a few days the "official regulations," in accordance with which the new Government savings banks, to be opened in connexion with the Post-office, are to be conducted, will be placed before the public. We may state that though only 300 money-order offices will be at first opened (on the 16th of September), yet the banking privileges will be gradually extended to them all. They now number 2,500, and are continually increasing. Deposits of not less than 1*s.*, and not more than 30*l.*, will be taken at all offices open for the purpose, from ten to four, and at many from nine to six daily; and on Saturday evenings till eight

o'clock. Not more than 30*l.* in any one year, or 150*l.* in all, will be taken from any depositor. On the 31st of December in each year the interest at 2*1/2* per cent., which will be easily reckoned, being at the rate of *1d.* per month for every complete pound, will be calculated and added to the principal sum, with which it will henceforth bear interest at the same rate. When the interest so added shall bring the principal sum up to 200*l.*, no further interest will be added. It will be, therefore, necessary to withdraw a portion of it, or to allow the whole to remain without further interest. Deposits are taken as low as one shilling, but no fractional part of a shilling will be accepted, nor will any odd shillings bear interest. When, however, by further deposits, the odd shillings are made up to a complete pound, the pound so completed will also bear interest at 2*1/2* per cent. from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing after the pound is so completed.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—A meeting of merchants connected with the East India trade, and other parties interested in the question of cotton supply, was held on Thursday, at 10, Old Jewry Chambers, to consider the propriety of forming a joint-stock company, with adequate capital, which should establish agencies in the interior of India, to purchase the cotton from the grower "as it leaves the pod," clean it by machinery, press and pack it on the spot into bales secured by patent metallic bands, transport it to the coast, and there sell it by sample at public auction. The promoters of the company deprecate interfering with the functions of either the grower or the exporting merchant, but claim to stimulate the production of cotton by aiding the operations of both; of the grower, by giving him a ready buyer on the spot, and enabling him to free himself from the usurious middleman, who at present buys his cotton; and of the merchant by supplying the market with well-packed cotton of uniform quality, on the sample of which, exhibited in his offices, he could buy as confidently as is done on samples in the Liverpool market. It is assumed, that as the European agents of the company would exercise discrimination in the selection of cotton, the growth of better qualities would be thereby encouraged; but in respect of the complaints of its generally inferior quality, it was explained that this was not so much owing to the accident of growth as to the deterioration and adulteration to which the cotton is subjected in its passage in the present course of business from the hands of the grower to the exporting merchant. It was stated as not too much to expect that many kinds of East India cotton would be made worth *1d.* to *1d.* per lb. more in the Liverpool market through the operations contemplated by this company.

Literature.

The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D. Vol. I. Containing an Exposition of the First Chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. (Nichol's Series of Standard Divines: Puritan Period.)

Edinburgh: James Nichol.

The design of reprinting the complete works of the most celebrated of the Puritan divines, has a largeness and boldness about it that at first startles one; but that immediately commands the sympathy and support of everyone to whom those great works, so powerful in the development of the theology of the English Reformation, and in the shaping of the religious life of England, are known in any proportion to their solid and imperishable worth or their interesting historical associations. The works of Owen have lately been reproduced in a handsome form. A new edition of the works of Howe, we are greatly delighted to learn, has been long in preparation by Professor Henry Rogers; and will contain hitherto unpublished matter, as well as the much-prized Memoir of Howe by the Editor, in an improved and enlarged form. These two great writers, consequently, will not be included in the Series commenced by the carefully-edited volume now before us. The publisher has prepared for his great undertaking by correspondence with the most eminent ministers of all the Protestant churches of the kingdom; and has ascertained that there is a general desire to see the Puritan theology made accessible to the ministers and people of the present day. Frequent as large portions of the writings of the divines of the 17th century are, in the libraries of ministers, and of the more educated religious laymen, yet, there are several of the most distinguished authors whose works have never been given to the world in a uniform edition; others, whose scattered but precious productions have never been known to be brought together as a complete collection, either in public or private libraries; others, accessible only at such cost as restricts the possession of them to the few. It would have been surprising, then, if the theological professors, the pastors, and the lovers of old books, consulted by Mr. Nichol, had not "jumped at his proposal" to give them yearly, for a guinea, six volumes, handsomely printed, and strongly bound in cloth, issued under the supervision of a Council of Publication, and of competent editors of the several works. All parties agree to be grateful, and to give their earnest support: and commendations come not only from all sections of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists—to whom the Puritan theology specially belongs; but also from bishops of the English Church, from Deans and Canons, and from the representatives of the various Wesleian bodies.

The works to be issued within the next five years—at the low cost, to subscribers, of three-and-sixpence for each handsome volume of 600 pages—are those of Goodwin, Sibbes, Charnock, and the practical writings of Thomas Adams. We wish we could set forth in detail the works of even one of these—say, Sibbes—whose numerous productions are for the most part unknown even to those who dearly value two or three of his more celebrated treatises. It will be an incalculable boon to have these brought within the reach of everybody for the first time; for there is no writer intended to be included in this series who better deserves to be known, or who, in our opinion, will make a deeper impression on minds that come under the influence of his remarkable writings. The second five years will be devoted to Manton, Bishop Reynolds, Thomas Brooks, and David Clarkson: and if the scheme should prosper, as we are most profoundly concerned that it should, there are Trapp, Gilpin, Traill, Bates, and others too many to name, that may be reproduced on the same terms.

This first volume has a General Preface to the series by Canon Miller. It is very genial, and full of good quotations from various writers, either uttering the praises or discriminating the qualities of the Puritan Divines. We shall not say a word about the great and voluminous writer whose works are here commenced. The second volume will contain a life of Goodwin, by Dr. Halley: we shall then, perhaps, have something to say of the man and his productions. Meanwhile, we will hope that his diffuse and tedious style may not blind those who have hitherto known but little of him, to the excellent qualities by which he is distinguished. There is a tinge all its own in Goodwin's Calvinism; and we shall perhaps indicate, at another time, certain points of contact and agreement between the characteristic tendencies of thought in the old Puritan, and those which in these days are commonly held to be distinctive of quite another school than the evangelical-puritanical.

If for a moment we may criticise the appendix to this volume, which contains a very interesting analytical enumeration of the works to be comprised in the series, we would protest against the wretched Scotch-English of Mr. Grosart, the proposed editor—and none fitter could be found—of Sibbes. "Mr. Grosart shall take it kind if he is favoured with information," &c., and "he shall be further grateful," &c., and "a copy should very much oblige," &c. It is to be hoped such phrases do not foreshadow the style of the intended memoir of Sibbes.

Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of "Lives of the Queens of England," &c. London: Simpkin and Co.

We are not very friendly to a writing of history such as that for which Miss Strickland has become famous. When history is dissolved into a series of biographies, it becomes disjointed, disproportionate, and unintelligible. And it is history, rather than personal Life-story, that Miss Strickland has been busy in: and her "lives" give an often exaggerated and unreal impression of persons and affairs. We cannot even find them interesting; but, conceding that they may be so—and their popularity proves that they are so—to a crowd of desultory readers, we must pronounce them to be compilations of little real value, however great the reading, the pains-taking, or even the research, that may have gone to their production.

These "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England" are far more open to the objections we have indicated than any of her former volumes. There is something like a bookmaker's device in the very conception of the work. For, who are the bachelor kings of England? They are three in number:—William Rufus, Edward the Fifth, and Edward the Sixth. Two of these were boys, who had no chance of becoming other than bachelors: and to characterise them as such is mere fancifulness, at the best. Of William Rufus, all that is known has been industriously brought together by Miss Strickland: but she has a facile way, for a lady, of passing over his vices and sins. And, if she were not bound to make a good case for the special pretensions of her book, she would hardly have fixed on his reign as standing out from others as having witnessed "the commencement of our national greatness." Then again, Edward the Fifth never reigned at all; and to bring the story of his poor unhappy little life into shape as the biography of a bachelor king is at once arbitrary and absurd. Edward the Sixth died before he was sixteen; and owes no element of the interest of his life-story to his having been a bachelor. But Miss Strickland has really done almost all that could be done for the history of his reign; and for the accumulation of facts and testimonies respecting his personal character and the condition and manners of his court. She has, too, we will admit, a fair pretext for regarding him from the bachelor point-of-view, in consequence of the marriage considerations and negotia-

tions which were not thought premature when the young king was fourteen years of age. Much that she has written is drawn from sources that do not lie open to ordinary readers; and so has a sort of completeness and a worth that we by no means overlook. On the whole, however, the life of William Rufus is the best portion of the book; and is praiseworthy for the full detail with which the picture is filled up.

We have not felt called on to condemn this book—it does not deserve direct condemnation. But, without prejudice or courtesy, we have frankly avowed our dissatisfaction with its general character; and must add, that even when most thorough in knowledge and research, it is superficial in the use and interpretation of its materials.

The Chronicle of Ethelfleda: set forth by the Author of "Mary Powell." London: A. Hall, Virtue, and Co. We are heartily and altogether pleased with the new story by the author of "Mary Powell." It is in her own best vein; and it has brought back all the good humour and gratitude towards her, which she has lately done not a little to destroy in our breasts. It is the pseudo-autobiography of Ethelfleda, second daughter of Athelred, Earl of Gainsborough, whose elder sister, Ethelwifia (or Alswifia), was the wife of our great king Alfred. It is founded on a study of the times which has been seemingly thorough, and at any rate, truly appreciative. It not only presents a vivid picture of manners and customs, and adds a well-articulated personal story, but, also, gives one the impression of truth to the feeling of the age, and the character of persons of such rank and associations as are introduced. There is a true woman's quick perception and fulness of sympathy in the interpretation of the domestic life of the period: and Ethelfleda soon becomes to the reader a living person, in the reality of whose story, experience, and thought, as here recorded, it is most natural to believe. Alfred is a noble and consistent portraiture: but, despite the author's warning to her critics to find no fault till they are sure that they have mastered Sharon Turner and the Saxon historians, we cannot refrain from declaring that to us it seems less deeply truthful in the conception of character, than the common materials for such a delineation should have made possible to the author's ingenuity.

The work being a supposed translation is written "in the modern vernacular, save in the occasional use of an archaic expression, . . . to suggest the good abbess' own use of an evident Saxonism badly Latinised." But there are sometimes expressions so very modern in spirit as to be blemishes on what is, on the whole, a most careful, equally sustained, and admirable piece of writing. There are throughout the book touches of nature, of quiet humour, and of essentially womanly wisdom, which are charmingly natural; and the walling-up of a sweet pious feeling imparts a pure and genial character to the influence of the narration of the heart. "Mary Powell" deserves many readers for her new book; and will no doubt obtain them. "The Chronicle of Ethelfleda" is sure to be a permanent favourite; ranked, for merit and pleasantness, with the "olden tales" by which the author was accustomed to delight her readers in the first fresh days of her literary production: and we are rejoiced to find that whatever the interludes of poor music and slight performance in which she has indulged, she has lost none of her distinguishing capacity for the vivid representation of the scenes and modes of the past, or for the effective delineation of living character.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Pastor's Sketches; or, Conversations with Anxious Inquirers, &c. By J. S. SPENCER, D.D., New York. London: Nelson and Sons. We believe the first series of these sketches has been already published in England, with an approving introduction by the late Mr. Angell James. The second series is also included in this edition; which is produced in an altogether satisfactory manner. The purpose of the book is unimpeachable; and a large portion of its contents is fitted to be useful, in the illustration of the many varieties of religious experience, and of the methods wisdom must pursue in dealing with them. But much of the doctrinal matter is objectionable; and some of the practical counsel is unwise; while the influence of the whole work is likely to foster in "anxious inquirers" an unhealthy self-introspection, a morbid craving for peculiar "experiences," and a feeling that *mere anxiety* is something desirable and morally good. There is further a strong point to be made against the book by any critic who overlooks the good intention and pious devotedness of the author:—namely, that if it is a genuine book, it is, for that very reason, an indefensible one. All free and confidential spiritual intercourse between a pastor and his young people would soon become impossible, if it were supposed that its sacred secrets might some day be violated, and appear in a book through a disguise so thin that (as is admitted may be the case here) readers "may recognise their own portrait." The book is far too near being *Revelations of the Protestant Confessional* for us to be able unhesitatingly to pronounce its publication to be right either in point of feeling or of morals.—**Historic Certainties respecting the Early History of America:** by the Rev. ARISTARCHUS NEWLIGHT, Ph. Dr. of the University of Gleeson, &c. New Edition. Parker, Son, and Co. A new edition of this clever and

amusing brochure—sufficiently weighty as it is, to bear with destructive force on the "higher criticism" and "philosophical principles" of the Straussians and their hybrid successors of the present day—will be welcomed by all who have enjoyed its historical travesty, its sham seriousness, its learned notes, (so rich a caricature of the pretences of learning,) and its exquisite imitation of the manner of the *Philistines* of scholarship. If any reader does not happen to know it, let us tell him that he has a treat in store, if at all interested in that "more delicate method of investigation which has of late years been introduced in Germany, and which enables us to precipitate, as it were, a certain portion of truth from the most romantic narratives, and make even mythic legends supply solid contributions to legitimate history." This "critical examination of the chronicles of the land of Ecani," in the days of Egroeg, King of Niatiib, and of the uprising and victorious progress of Noctopan, and so on, is, in the midst of its grave nonsense, a fair illustration of the manner in which the mythical theory may be applied to history; and we commend to the acquaintance of the studious this important work of Dr. Newlight's—whose titles to fame are, that he is "Corresponding Member of the Theophilanthropic and Pantocratrical Societies of Leipzig; and late Professor of All Religions in several distinguished Academies," &c., &c. We need hardly say that the author of "Historic Doubts Respecting Napoleon Bonaparte" is credited with the work.—*Sunbeams for All Seasons*. Edited by Mrs. CLARA S. BALFOUR. A New Edition. Houlston and Wright. This volume contains a selected series of "prosopis, counsels, and cautions, relating to the hopes, pleasures and sorrows of life"—the wisdom of our best writers, sententious proverbs, pregnant couplets, stanzas that fall on the ear and linger there like the noblest music, little poems that are of pearl-like perfectness, and extracts from the great works of our greatest poets. These are arranged alphabetically according to their topics; and form a very rich and delightful collection of true and beautiful thoughts and illustrations. It is truly a book "for all seasons," having ministrations for every mood of feeling and for every earthly scene, for the fireside of the living and for the resting-place of the dead, for the quiet greenwood, or the crowded city, or the sublimity of the mountain. Many authors very little known have been laid under contribution; and readers of the largest culture will occasionally fall on new and striking things; while they of all others will feel how rich—notwithstanding some barren places in which grows pretentious prose and poor verse—is the whole book in the best fruits of reading, as called by a wise and genial mind.—*New Zealand, Settlers and Soldiers*. By the Rev. THOMAS GILBERT. A. W. Bennett. The subject of this book is, of course, the war in Taranaki. The author narrates the incidents of his life as a settler; and records with pathos that is not surprising the effects of that wretched war in destroying the property and prospects of the settlers, and, as he conceives, in creating a more and more complicated state of the quarrel, which many persons think might have been settled without adopting military force, or by promptness and vigour when once military operations were determined upon. The author confesses to "peace principles"—we suppose in the abstract, seeing that he would have had war more vigorous if war at all. We gain from the book some interesting facts; and its view of the native character adds something to, and modifies something in, our previous knowledge. The result of missionary labour appears to be less deep and substantial than some were willing to believe. The book is not interesting as a whole; but its author has a claim to be heard.—*The Essays and Reviews* Examined: by JAMES BUCHANAN, D.D., LL.D. Edinburgh: Johnstone, Hunter, and Co. This little volume is a valuable one for "the common people": by which we do not mean to speak slightingly, but commendingly of its character and aim. It is not the criticism of "Essays and Reviews" needed by the scholar or student—if such indeed can need any,—but is suited to popular impression. We do not assent to all its positions; but are of course in substantial agreement with Dr. Buchanan: and have to praise the calm spirit with which he has entered into the controversy, the clearness with which the various questions are disentangled, the purely argumentative character of his discussions, and the effectiveness of the service rendered to faith and the cause of truth. The volume consists of a reprint of articles contributed to the *Morning Post*; containing a distinct examination of each "essay" or "review" separately, and a general survey of the scheme of thought which pervades the collective whole. An Appendix contains documents and notes: and an Introduction, written for this republication, will perhaps be esteemed as the best part of the volume, as we ourselves think it to be,—containing an inquiry into the rise and tendencies of "The Two Schools at Oxford,—their points of connexion and of contrast, as exemplified in the 'Tracts for the Times' and the 'Essays and Reviews.'" We remember an article of Tholuck's, which we read years ago, in which the present Oxford movement was almost predicted, as a necessary concomitant of Tractarianism: and we find in Dr. Buchanan's essay a large amount of thoughtful suggestion which we think cannot be too well considered at the present time.

Poetry.

A TRUE HERO.

JAMES BRAIDWOOD: DIED JUNE 23RD, 1861.

(From *Macmillan's Magazine*.)

Not at the battle front—
Writ of in story,
Not on the blazing wreck
Steering to glory !

Not while in martyr's pangs
Soul and flesh sever,
Died he—this hero now;
Hero for ever.

No pomp poetic crown'd,
No forms enchain'd him,
No friends applauding watched,
No foes arraigned him:

Death found him there, without
Grandeur or beauty,
Only an honest man
Doing his duty;

Just a God-fearing man,
Simple and lowly,
Constant at kirk and hearth,
Kindly as holy;

Death found—and touched him with
Finger in flying:—
Lo ! he rose up complete—
Hero undying.

Now, all men mourn for him,
Lovingly raise him
Up from his life obscure,
Chronicles praise him;

Tell his last act, done midst
Peril appalling,
And the last word of cheer
From his lips falling;

Follow in multitudes
To his grave's portal;
Leave him there, burned
In honour immortal.

So many a hero walks
Daily beside us,
Till comes the supreme stroke
Sent to divide us.

Then the Lord calls His own,—
Like this man, even,
Carried Elijah-like,
Fire-winged to heaven.

By the Author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*.

JOSEPH STURGE.

(By J. G. WHITTIER.)

For him no minister's chant of the immortals
Rose from the lips of sin;
No mired Priest swang back the heavenly portals
To let the white soul in.

But Age and Sickness framed their tearful faces
In the low hovel's door,
And prayers went up from all the dark by-places
And shelters of the poor.

Not his the golden pen's or lip's persuasion,
But a fine sense of right,
And truth's directness, meeting each occasion
Straight as a line of light.

The very gentlest of all human natures
He joined to courage strong,
And love out-reaching unto all God's creatures
With sturdy hate of wrong.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed nourished
By failure and by fall,
Still a large faith in humankind he cherished,
And in God's love for all.

And now he rests, his greatness and his sweetness
No more shall seem at strife;
And death has moulded into calm completeness
The statue of his life.

Where the dews glisten and the song-birds warble,
His dust to dust is laid,
In Nature's keeping, with no pomp of marble
To shame his modest shade.

The forges glow, the hammers all are ringing;
Beneath its smoky veil,
Hard by, the city of his love is swinging
Its clamorous iron nail.

But round his grave are quietude and beauty,
And the sweet heaven above,
The fitting symbols of a life of duty
Transfigured into love.

Gleanings.

M. Du Chaillu's "Adventures in Equatorial Africa" has now reached its tenth thousand.

It is reported that at the time of his death the Duke of Buckingham was engaged on a new historical work.

The remaining portion of the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable is expected to be laid by the middle of September.

Mr. Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," published by Mr. Murray, has now reached its fourth thousand.

The Metropolitan Railway from Paddington to Farringdon-street is intended to be opened by the 1st May next.

There are no less than 1,000 union prayer-meetings in the United States, 800 in England, 400 in Ireland, and 300 in Scotland and Wales.

A new work, entitled the "Treasury of Bible Knowledge," is preparing for publication, by the Rev. John Byre, M.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Mr. J. Davey is hard at work in Italy preparing a comprehensive life of the late Count Cavour, which Mr. Manwaring will shortly publish in one volume octavo.

Messrs. Jackson and Walford have in the press, by Mr. Charles Stanford, "Joseph Alleine, his Companions and Times: a Memorial of Black Bartholomew day, 1622."

The *Era* says that Madame Jenny Lind (Goldschmidt) has made arrangements for a autumnal tour, accompanied by an efficient party of vocalists, including Mr. Sims Reeves.

John Forster, Esq., is preparing for publication a new Library edition of the "Statesmen of the Commonwealth." Volume I. will comprise Elliot, Strafford, and Hampden; volume II. Pym, Marten, and Vane; and volume III. Cromwell.

A third edition of Mr. Dickens's "Great Expectations" is now ready. At the end of Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story," Mr. Wilkie Collins will commence a new tale in *All the Year Round*, to be continued for many months.

The *Fife Herald*, in a paragraph dated from Newburgh, says that the salmon season in the Tay, just closed, has been the worst remembered in that quarter. Not a single station has paid its expenses. The loss to the Newburgh fisheries is estimated at over 1,000l.

A splendid lump of copper ore, weighing eight hundredweight, will be sent from South Australia to the Great Exhibition of 1862. In the lump are gray, black, and green ores, green and blue carbonates, crystallized and uncryallized, and a small piece of red oxide mixed with iron ore and pipeclay.

A cruel hoax was played upon the good people of York on Thursday. They were informed that "Blondin's rival" would "walk" in a field at Gillygate, and, after some thousands of persons had assembled it was found out that the affair was a hoax. A row, of course ensued, to which the police put an end.

RESULTS OF NEWSPAPER TRAINING.—Let me remark, for the satisfaction of young men who may be tempted or compelled to cultivate letters as a profession, that there is no sillier prejudice than that which certain narrow-minded persons entertain against a connection with the newspaper press. My own experience justifies me in saying that I consider such an occupation as more wholesome, bracing, and conducive to the development of mental power, than any other kind of literary training. Dexterity, clear perception, skilful arrangement, and nervous expression, are the qualities most valued in a journalist; and these, I venture to assert, cannot be attained by brooding over sentimental verses, or inditing metaphysical discourses, or indeed in any other way than by constant and assiduous practice. It has been alleged that this kind of writing is apt to deteriorate style and to induce slovenly habits of composition. I reply that this work, from its very nature, demands a rigid abstinence from verbosity, obscurity, and tinsel ornament; that the style must be so perspicuous as at once to convey the distinct idea to the reader without subjecting him to the pain of a re-perusal; whilst, on the other hand, it must be so pointed and terse as to attract and rivet his attention. I do not know where, at the present day, you can find better specimens of pure English composition than those which appear in the columns of the newspaper press; and though these may be called in one sense ephemeral, since their interest passes away with the memory of the events to which they refer, they nevertheless exercise a deep and lasting influence on the thought and culture of the age. Those who remember what country papers where some five-and-twenty years ago cannot fail to be struck with the immensity of the improvement which has been made.—*Blackwood*.

THE PREMIER AND THE STATION-MASTER.—At one of the chief stations on the Great Western Railway (says the *Western Morning News*) is a station-master noted for self-conceit and flunkeyism. His reverence for a person with a handle to his name is equalled only by the esteem in which he holds himself. One day he despatched a gentleman pacing the platform with a cigar in his mouth. Mr. —— at once accosted the audacious offender and requested him forthwith to stop smoking. The gentleman took no notice of this command, but continued his walk, emitting a silvery cloud. Irritated by this disobedience, Mr. —— repeated his behests more peremptorily than before; but still the owner of the *Havannah* maintained a provoking disregard. A third time the order was repeated, accompanied with the threat that if the obstinate sinner did not obey, he would be handed over to the tender mercies of the porters. The stranger took no more heed than before; and so at last, enraged, Mr. —— pulled the cigar out of the smoker's mouth and flung it away. This violent act produced no more effect than commands and threats, and the peripatetic philosopher continued his walk quite serenely. Presently a carriage and four drove up—an equipage well known to Mr. —— as that of the Duke of Beaufort. To his inconceivable horror the refractory smoker entered the said chariot, and drove off in style to Badminton. Mr. —— asked in tremulous tones who the stranger was, and he felt ready to sink into the earth when he heard that it was Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury. He did not hesitate long, however; he at once ordered a chaise and pair and drove off to Badminton. Arrived there, he sent in his card, and urgently requested a private interview with Lord Palmerston. His lordship soon appeared, when Mr. —— began a most abject apology for having "so grossly insulted his lordship." Had he known who his lordship was, he would not have so treated his lordship for the world." The Premier heard the station-master out, then looking down upon him sternly, and with his hands in his pockets, said, "Sir, I respected you because I thought you were doing your duty like a Briton; but now I see you are nothing but a snob." And thus ended the station-master's interview with the Premier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TOWN.—August 21, at Allansford House, Durham, the wife of Mr. Annandale Town, of a daughter.

SKEMP.—August 21, at Eyethorne, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Skemp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FARMER—POWELL.—August 12, at the Independent Chapel, Brewster, by the Rev. B. Way, Mr. John Farmer, of Coven, to Miss Martha Powell, of Calf-Heath.

FRANKUM—BISHOP.—August 15, at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, Bristol, by the Rev. J. Penny, Mr. W. Frankum, of Bristol, to Elizabeth Gillard Bishop, daughter of Mr. W. Bishop, of Wellington, Somerset.

JONES—JOHNSON.—August 27, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. Hastings Mr. George Jones, of Kidderminster, to Selina, youngest daughter of Mr. Johnson, Leeds.

MONK—YOUNG.—August 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. Charles Monk, to Miss Katherine Young.

WILSON—YOUNG.—August 27, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, Mr. David Wilson, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Young.

HAY—WILLIAMSON.—August 29, at Higher Broughton Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. T. Ballingall, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Luke Wiseman, Arthur James Hay, Esq., of Lerwick, Shetland, to Charlotte Emily, eldest daughter of George Williamson, Esq., Hampton Lodge, Lower Broughton.

PARKS—GASKELL.—August 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Grosvenor-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, by the Rev. A. Mursell, Henry, son of Mr. Christopher Parks, of Roke, near Bensons, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Gaskell, all of Hulme.

VAIZEY—REYNOLDS.—August 28, at the College Chapel, Cheshunt, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, brother of the bride, John Savill Vaizey, Esq., barrister-at-law, and eldest son of George de Horne Vaizey, Esq., of Star Stile, Halstead, Essex, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Reynolds, formerly of Halstead.

WEBB—PHILLIPS.—August 31, at Southampton, Mr. Joseph R. Webb of Hibernia Chambers, London, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Wincanton, Somerset.

FERRABEE—TREVOR.—September 3, at the Old Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. D. J. Evans, of New Cross, London, Hester Lucia, second daughter of the late Mr. John Ferrabee, the Thrupp, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Henry, second son of the late Rev. James Elliott Trevor, of Plymouth.

CARLISLE—CHAMPNESS.—September 4, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, senior pastor, the Rev. Henry Hermann Carlisle, B.A., junior pastor, to Annie, second daughter of William Champness, Esq., of Southampton.

SMITH—CHAMPNESS.—September 4, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, W. H. Smith, Esq., of Coventry, to Barbara Pollard, eldest daughter of William Champness, Esq., of Southampton.

DEATHS.

OKELL.—August 20, at his residence, Weaver Vale, Castle, Northwich, Mr. James Okell.

HARDY.—August 21, at Clapton House, Sarah Burnard, the beloved wife of Mr. Campbell Hardy, aged forty-two. "In perfect peace."

WOODLAND.—August 23, at Ramsgate, of brain fever, Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. J. Woodland, of Marshfield, and niece of the Rev. R. P. Eribach, of Mere, aged twenty-seven.

HARDWICK.—August 26, at Montgomery, Mr. William Frederick Hardwick, late of the Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, and son of Joseph Hardwick, Esq., of Liverpool.

FAIRBROTHER.—August 27, at Frogmore Cottage, Lichfield, Miss Fairbrother, aged forty-six.

GRAHAM.—August 27, at Jersey, Miss Catharine Graham, daughter of the late Sir J. Graham, Bart., of Netherby.

MORISON.—August 30, at Chapel House, South Ockendon, Sidney, the infant son of the Rev. J. Morison.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been rather limited, and a slight decline has taken place in values. Eastern Counties have receded to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Westerns to 93. North Eastern, Berwick, to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Easterns to 83. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, however, have improved to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northerns to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Westerns to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; and North British to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns and Lancashire and Yorkshire continue at about previous rates.

In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings the transactions have been restricted. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian remain steady at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dutch Rhenish have improved to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Bahia and San Francisco realise 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian have declined to 102. Great Indian Peninsula to 99; and Grand Trunk of Canada to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain inactive. London and Westminster realise 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oriental Bank, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union of Australia, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Australian Agricultural, 30; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

During the past month the range of Consols, which was only 1 per cent. in July, was 3 per cent., and the final result of the operations of the period has been to establish an advance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., deducting accrued dividend) upon the low and anomalous quotation current at the commencement. Concurrently with this improvement the public have manifested increased favour towards Indian securities. In the Railway Market there was an average recovery of about 4 per cent., the rise in Midland Stock being especially great. On the 16th inst. payment was made for 1,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Victoria Railway Debentures; an instalment has likewise been paid upon the Indian Loan; and 300,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ has also been subscribed to complete the 1,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ of debentures which the East Indian Railway Company were authorised to issue in March last. On the Paris Bourse during the month, notwithstanding the rather unfavourable harvest in France, a rise was established of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July show that the export trade has at length received a check so severe that the maintenance of railway traffic at its present range becomes rather surprising. The month's exports of home produce and manufactures were 10,094,260 $\frac{1}{2}$, being 2,428,438 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 19 per cent. less than in July, 1860, and 1,191,181 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10 per cent. less than in 1859. The principal manufactures, such as cottons, linens, and woollens, exhibit the chief falling off, the paralysis in the American trade not being compensated by any increased development in other directions. For the seven months the total exports are stated at 70,237,685 $\frac{1}{2}$, being about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. less than in each of the two previous years. As influencing the money money, it is interesting, however, to observe that the imports of grain and flour, though still large, were in July much below the average increase in the earlier months of the year. The imports of the month were 15,806,230 $\frac{1}{2}$, showing a decrease of 2,465,238 $\frac{1}{2}$, nearly one-half of which arises from the diminished receipts of cotton. The entries for consumption do not indicate unfavourably of the condition of the masses; but as regards most articles of domestic consumption are rather in excess of the corresponding month last year. But the largest increase is in the consumption of wine, which, from 671,861 gallons in July, 1860, reached 815,127 in July, 1861, an extension of about 15 per cent. This augurs well for the working of the commercial treaty. The total imports of specie during the month were 1,626,681 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exports 2,091,058 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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The Gazette.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 28.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£20,891,955	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,634,900
		Gold Bullion 12,241,955
		Silver Bullion —
		£20,891,955

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,135,800
Rest .. 3,476,271	Other Securities .. 17,401,395
Public Deposits .. 4,064,709	Notes .. 7,157,875
Other Deposits .. 12,774,391	Gold & Silver Coin 882,367
Seven Day and other Bills .. 669,066	£25,537,437

Aug. 29, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 30, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

WHITE, W., Wolsey-terrace, Kentish-town, builder, September 13, October 11.

WELLS, B. W., Avenue-road, Camberwell, floorcloth manufacturer, September 14, October 11.

SPINK, E., High-street, Whitechapel, eatinghouse-keeper, September 9, October 9.

EVERETT, J., Little Ilford, Essex, carpenter, September 9, October 9.

THICKNAM, J., Paternoster-row, bookseller, September 9, October 9.

FULTHAM, M., West Winch, Norfolk, miller, September 12, October 10.

ROBINSON, M. D., Oldbury, Worcestershire, grocer, September 13 October 4.

ESSEX, J., Coventry, watch manufacturer, September 9 and 10.

BEARDMORE, H., Buralem, Staffordshire, joiner, September 13, October 4.

HOPKINS, G. H., Belper, Derbyshire, auctioneer, September 12, October 8.

SHATTOCK, J., Long Ashton, Somersetshire, farmer, September 10, October 8.

KIRBY, T., Honiton, baker, September 11, October 9.

FRASER, T., Ashburton, Devonshire, tailor, September 11, October 9.

THORP, G., Holmfirth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, September 10, October 4.

LETTIE, C. W., Liverpool, furniture dealer, September 9, October 10.

OGDEN, G. H., Bangor, Carnarvonshire, toy dealer, September 13 and 30.

SANDIFORD, J., Accrington, contractor, September 10, October 9.

HARRISON, T. R., and WATERS, W., Sunderland, ironmongers, September 10, October 15.

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

JARDINE, F. N. C., Tottenham-court-road, licensed victualler, September 16, October 16.

SHE DRICK, J. T., Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, September 16, October 16.

SELVO, G., Finsbury-circus, City, dealer in watches, September 12, October 12.

SPARK A., Great Coram-street, Russell-square, watchmaker, September 14, October 22.

BECK, S. H., Birmingham, milliner, September 13, October 4.

THORN, W., Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, innkeeper, September 11, October 9.

READER, J., Birmingham, galvanised iron roof manufacturer, September 13, October 4.

TERRY, W., Birmingham, plater, September 16, October 7.

LEES, S., Meltham, Yorkshire, grocer, September 13, October 4.

TURNEAU, C., Liverpool, tobacconist, September 13, October 4.

COX, H. B., Cowper's-court, Cornhill, tavern keeper, September 16, October 4.

M'INTOSH, W., Newport, draper, September 17, October 15.

CLARK, S. E., West Hartlepool, ship chandler, September 12 October 23.

CARTER, J., West Hartlepool, timber merchant, September 10, October 23.

OSWALD, T. R., Sunderland, shipbuilder, September 12, October 30.

FONTANELLA, E., 11, Lime-street, City, merchant, September 14, October 22.

HALL, H. J., Oxford, farrier, September 14, October 8.

HIRD, T., Burnley, Lancashire, builder, September 17, October 17.

ALSTON, E., Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer, September 13, October 15.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent-garden, London, late of Cecil-street.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—ONE HOPE YET REMAINS.—However long continued their disease however severe their sufferings, let no invalid despair of being cured until these potent remedies have had a fair trial. The one or other invariably succeeds. Both Ointment and Pills operate by purifying and regulating every function. These qualities advantageously display themselves in various diseases, which differ in several particulars. The Ointment speedily removes all outward blemishes. The Pills improve the digestion and promote the formation of healthy bile, so essential to digestion, cheerfulness, and vigour. In cases of obstinate costiveness no purgative can be prescribed so well calculated to produce the desired effect. They relax the bile-duets, and liberate the natural aperient of the system.—Advertisement.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.

There was only a moderate show of samples of new English wheat on offer this morning, and we have small imports from abroad. The trade for new wheat was on the increase, and for France an advance of 2s to 3s per qr from the prices of this day week. The demand for English wheat was not large, and retail sales were made at an improvement of 1s per qr. Flour was in good request, and was held for 3d per qr more money. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Barley sold freely at fully the prices of last Monday. The trade for oats was dull to-day, but fully late rates were supported. There are but few cargoes for orders on the coast, and they are held for rather more money.

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.

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per Siba took place in prices, compared with this day as'night. The few prime Downs and the 'premier half-breds' realised 6s 2d per Siba. The quality of the English sheep was good. Lambs, the supply of which was very small, moved off freely, at from 6s 10d to, in some few instances 6s per Siba. For calves there was a slow demand, at last Monday's currency, the top price being 4s 6d per Siba.; the supply was only moderate. Pigs were in slow request at late rates.

Per Siba, to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woollen 4 0 to 4 8
Second quality . 3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown 4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen. 3 8 4 2	Lge. coarse calves 3 4 3 10
Prime Scots, &c. 4 4 4 8	Prime small . 4 0 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 0 3 2	Large hogs . 3 10 4 4
Second quality . 3 4 3 10	Neatsm. porkers. 4 6 4 8
Lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 8d.	

Suckling calves, 21s to 29s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 2.

The supplies of meat on sale here are moderately good. Good and prime qualities are in steady request, and fairly support previous rates; but for inferior descriptions the trade rules somewhat inactive, but without leading to any material change in prices.

Per Siba by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. beef . 2 10 to 3 2	Small pork . 4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto . 3 4 3 6	Inf. mutton . 3 0 3 6
Prime large do. 3 8 3 10	Middling ditto . 3 8 4 2
Do, small . 4 0 4 2	Prime ditto . 4 4 4 6
Large pork . 4 0 4 4	Veal . 3 4 4 4

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Aug. 27.

TEA.—There has been a steady demand for good black qualities, at fully late rates.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for home consumption, and late prices are fully sustained for all descriptions.

COFFEE.—There has been but a limited demand, although late rates are well sustained, owing to the small quantities announced for public competition.

RICE.—The market has slightly increased, and prices are well maintained for all qualities.

SALT-PETRE.—The dealings have been unimportant, and the few bargains recorded maintained previous values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 31.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Figs, greengages, plums, apples and pears, still come from the Continent and Channel Islands; but of the last two there is a good supply of English-grown produce. Peas and beans are plentiful. Grapes and melons are abundant. French beans, carrots, and potatoes may be had in quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, discoloured. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,294 hanks butter, and 2,090 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 18,653 oaks butter, and 1,432 bales of bacon. We experienced an improved sale for Irish butter, particularly in the finest mild descriptions, which at the close of the week advanced 3s to 4s per cwt. Foreign also met a good sale at an advance of 2s to 6s per cwt on the best qualities. Irish bacon met a steady sale without alteration in prices. Hambo' declined 2s per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 2.—Since our last report, the arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been somewhat on the increase. The demand, however, for all qualities has continued steady, and prices have been well-supported. Shaws are selling at from 7s to 8s, and Regent's 8s to 10s per ton.

HOPES, Monday, Sept. 2.—We have no alteration to report in our market, which continues inactive and depressed. The plantations have further improved, and the duty is freely backed at 150,000. A few pockets of the new growth have reached this market, and those recently sold have realised from 10s to 12s per cwt. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 246 bales from New York, and 5 bales from Dunkirk.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 2.—The market for cloverseed remains without business. Samples of new foreign and of fine quality are now coming forward, but the values required are beyond the views of buyers here, and no transactions have yet taken place. Trefoil is without alteration. New winter tares were in fair supply, and 6d per bushel lower.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 2.—Since our last report increased animation has been observed in the market for all kinds of English wool. In price, as yet no notable advance has been taken, but the tendency is decidedly towards improvement. The supply on offer is by no means extensive.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 2.—Linseed oil is firm, at 3s per cwt on the spot. In other respects the oil trade is steady at last week's currency. American spirits of turpentine 6s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Aug. 31.—In flax a very moderate business is doing, at last week's currency. For hemp there is an improved demand, and clean Russian has advanced to 30s 10s to 30s 15s per ton. Jute and coir goods move off steadily, at full prices.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 2.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Bettoms 18s, South Bettoms 18s, Haswell 18s, Hartlepool 17s 6d, South Hartlepool 17s, Wylam 15s 6d Trimdon Thorne 15s 6d, Tanfield 18s, Penshaw 16s 6d, Hartleys 16s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 7s; left from last day, 22.—Total, 98.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 2.—The market is firm to-day, and prices have somewhat improved. P.Y.C. is quoted, and 17s 6d per cwt on the spot, and for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 6d per Siba.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	11566	10887	19997	89553	45897
Price of Yellow Candle. .	6s 0d	5s 6d	5s 6d	5s 0d	4s 7d
Delivery last Week	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June. .	1775	2310	1847	2077	5301
Arrived last Week	21455	22275	16322	23762	28737
Ditto from the 1st of June. .	1342	1081	1751	2775	2248
Price of Town Tallow	19597	20995	24239	36221	17871

Advertisements.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Return of J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., who will receive pupils and perform analyses in the Laboratory, and deliver his popular SCIENTIFIC LECTURE on VENTILATION, morning and evening, at three and eight o'clock (except Wednesday night). Re-engagement of Master Arlidge, the youthful flautist, accompanied by Master Jefferys, the juvenile pianist, every morning, at a quarter to four; and Wednesday evening, at a quarter past eight. The magnificent Dissolving Views, illustrating Egypt, Jerusalem, Turkey, Italy, France, and England; and all the other entertainments as usual. Deans range from twelve to five, and seven to ten. Admission is

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

M. R. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained, in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly prevented against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 16, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A GUE and DEBILITY.—The best remedy is QUININE, and the best preparation of this wonderful tonic is WATERS' QUININE WINE, recommended by Dr. Haasall, of the "Lancet" and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London; and sold by grocers, chemists, and wine merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 32s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

CONSUMPTION and other Diseases characterised by a rapid circulation of the blood cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL,

As proved at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London. See "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions," Vol. XLII., for 1859; "Lancet," July 9, 1859, and March 9, 1861; "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1859, &c.

Prepared only by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London. Sold in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles, by all Druggists everywhere.

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